tis eafe to say that the season of German ra announced for Feb. 7, at McVicker's These, will not take place. The Wachtel troupe met with poor success in the East, and has assquently disbanded. Some of its members to joined the company that has been organd to support Mme. Titiens in Italian opera.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

Borseflesh at Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ported Clyde stallions in this city to-day by T. Duncan, of McLean, buyers were present mail parts of the country. The horses sold follows: Young Donald Dinnie, to Owen & Ison, of Lone Tree, Ia., for \$2,500; Scotsno. to J. Hitchcock, of Atlanta, for \$2,200; stesman, to J. Welch, of McLean, III., for 250, sold by H. Field, of Tazewell; Lord 250, sold by H. Field, of Tazewell; Lord ancellor, to William Bloomfield, of Brown untv. Ia., for \$1,000; Sirprise, to Thomas Critt, of Warrensburg, Ill.; Forfarshire, to T. Bigelow, of Salix, Ia., for \$2,400; Gloarn, to George Foram, of McLean, ill.; Young Eclipse, sold Grant Stringfield to Charles Griffin, of Rand, Ill., for \$1,750; Robert Burns to Hill, for \$1,750; Robert Burns to Hill, for \$1,750; Robert Burns to Hongon, Chief, sold by Field orden: Chief, sold by the same to J. H. Findwider, of Sangamon County; Prince Arthur William Bloomfield; Champion by William Heleves, of McLean County, to John Lyons, of Sworth, Ill. Total sales, \$21,050; average, 239. After the sale a number of grade horses we sold at good figures. The figures received the imported stallions are considered low in ed.

Tea-Drinking.

The Food and Fuel Reformer, an English per, says: "It is on women that the eril lects of tea-drinking fall with the greatest eight. How many women, who think they mot 'get along' is single day without tea, owe is their cold feet and hands, their liability to quent colds, their peculiar difficulties, especialteir weakening ones, and their habitual loss appetite, rendering them a prey to 'dimerle,' or the absurdities termed 'strengthening whichies,' so long in vogue? No wonder teachers are so, frequently small eaters, when it tea has gradually destroyed their appetite! the perhaps the worst use to which tea is applied women is the practice of drinking copiously warm tea during pregnancy, with the idea at it will render their milk abundant. A most founded, absurd and disastrous practice. It is the injurious to the mother and her offspring; dit may originate the hereditary diseases successive generations—far beyond the third of fourth. According to Dr. William Alcott, of a soroinous constitution, by inherence, is to be found in the use of tea by another, and he reasons out the matter on sound ysiological principles, observing that whatever alcone the nerves—especially those of the match in a mother, is sure to entail a tendento disease on her offspring, which will not frequently prove to be scorfula, or that disal and universal disease—tuberculous committed.

Paper Fashions.
The panie in the whisky ring still continues, and the mand for new styles of "Domestic" paper fashions not seem to diminish. They are gaining every

Lundborg's Perfumes

The King of Portugal conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership he Order of Christ, in recognition of his scientific arches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Dr. de-Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is in capsuled Imperial half-pints, \$1, by all drug-sessed of the United States, John F. Hen-Curran & Co., New York.

MARRIAGES. HAPMAN—PEARSON—At the Lincoln Park Con-national Church, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, by the Rev. H. B. Dean, Mr. Harlowe Chapman, namosa, I.a., and Miss Louisa A. Pearson, of this No Cards.

DEATHS. EMER—In this city, Jan. 16, our baby, infant of J. C. and Lizzie Beemer. St. Loui, (Mo.) and Cleveland (O.) papers please

E—Jan, 19, 10 a. m., Mary Ann Lee, daughter of ck. Lee, aged 16 years 4 days. neral from 379 South Desplaines-st., by cars 4 ary Cemetery, Friday, the 11st.
ANTON—Mary Ellen, daughter of Thomas and get Stanton, aged 16 months and 27 days. neral Thursday, Jan. 20, from their residence, or the stanton of the control of th ry Cen

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., VENTY YEARS AGO

At Salesrooms, 105 East Madison-st.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RYGOODS CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

ERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

iday Morning, Jan. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, Regular Weekly Anction Sale. AN IMMENSE LAY OUT! AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

r Suits, Chamber Sets, etc.: Dining-room, and Library Furniture; a full line Cappes, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Bedding, 35 Cratery in open lots, Silver-plated Ware, General and See, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By S. DINGEE & CO., tioneers and Commission Merchan

attention given to outside sales.

RDAY NEXT, at 10 a. m., at our large Double of and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge of extensive sale of NEW AND SECOND-HARD

sehold and Office Furniture, And Household Furnishing Goods.

rate sale every day this week, handsome new
Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniples, Chairs, Lounges, Book Gases, Wardrobes,
C., &c., 40 FER CENT LESS THAN MANUERS COST.

and Shoes at Auction,

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers AUCTION.

AUCTION.

Clust public suction, for cash, on Saturday, and any, at 110 'clock, Shelving, Counters, Deske, as Fixtures, and Express Wagon, at 141 Lake-go.

D. M. CHAPIN, Assignee.

CONFECTIONERY.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

LAWLESS LUSH. GREAT The Second Chapter of Golsen's Narrative.

VOLUME 29.

JEWELRY.

At 160 State-st.

This is an opportunity that may never come again of buying

The Finest Solid Gold, Amethyst

and Coral Jewelry,

at less than half the usual price.
All these beautiful goods must be

Come and See Them

DEEDS.

WILLS

BONDS,

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

SILVERWARE, Mortgages.

JEWELRY, or other Valuables,

Held by Ladies, Business Men, Professional Men, Mechanics, Teachers, or Laborers, are secured against Fire and Burglars by depositing them in the

DEPOSIT

80 & 82 LA SALLE-ST.,

THE NORTHWEST.

Safes for Rent for \$5 per Annum Upward.

GEO. C. COOK, Manager.

est and Largest Savings Bank in the West.
6 Per Cent Interest on Deposits.

The STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION is the

STATE SAVINGS

DIAMONDS.

BULLION,

SAFETY

EXCITEMENT! His Dealings with the Gaugers---Rewarding the Accommodating.

> He Will Go Gunning for Higher Game Tuesday.

R. E. Goodell Is Examined About the Distillers' Accounts.

The Grand Jury Adjourns till Tuesday-Reasons for This Move.

McKee's Unexpected Flight for Protection Behind a Demurrer.

Even That Flimsy Shelter Brushed Away by the Court.

Confessions of Fitzgerald, Luke, and Sherman Before the Milwaukee Grand Jury.

Plain Statement by a Springfield Paper that Van Dorston Is a

Drunkard. CHICAGO.

THE CRAND JURY.

Life is not so long, nor the pleasures of earth essly squandered or the other postponed, while strending to other people's business. Such was doubtless the sentiment that animated the minds of the Grand Jurors yesterday, when they decided to take a vacation until Tuesday. Those imple sons of toil, having plowed their way up from obscurity to fame, having applied the sickle of investigation to the fertile field of fraud in this vicinity, and having discovered barrowing proofs of guilt in many cases, became finally, with reason, disgusted with the revela-tions, and determined to reap a brief harvest of repose. It is no doubt with feelings of untold pleasure that the wayward juror returns, though only for a limited season, to gaze upon his

into at that time, but which it was only too probable the Grand Jury would seek to fathom at their next opportunity.

Mr. Golsen's testimony yesterday was of con-

Mr. Golsen's testimony yesterday was of considerable interest, as it revealed some of the inner workings of the ring, and brought them out into greater prominence than has before been attempted. From a source deemed thoroughly reliable, a Tribune reporter yesterday obtained a pretty fair abstract of Golsen's testimony, his quations drawing out of the informer here a little and there a little, until at last, after the exercise of considerable patient questioning and cross-questioning the result was reached.

In the first place, Golsen recited some facts concerning his

In the first place, Golsen recited some facts concerning his

ARRANGEMENTS WITH GAUGERS.

Where the right kind of men could be found, men who would wink at the India-rubber-package iniquity, and who would occasionally do some most astonishingly liberal gauging, he paid them as high as \$200 to \$300 per month. They were in the meantime, of course, sitending with all due diligence to the drawing of their regular pay from the Government. Occasionally be could not find a "proper" man, and the unlucky Gaugers who had the hardihood to resist his approaches, of whom there were two or three, became the objects of his displeasure. A word te Hoyt and Rehm from Golsen was all-powerful, and the result was evident in the large number of official decapitations or assignments to other distilleries in which he had no particular interest. It is understood that Golsen's testimony directly implicates nearly all of the indicted Gaugers, B. M. Callender, R. H. Watson, James E. Miller, Harvard C. McMullen, Alfred Waterman, G. F. Robinson, David L. Taylor, Eudolph Vocke, and John W. Hood. The first part of his testimony gave an inside view of the practical workings of affairs at distilleries and rectifying houses, the way in which Gaugers were manipuisted, spirits run off and disposed of, and other particulars relating to the real management of the business, and this was perhaps the portion most

way in which Gaugers were manipulated, aparits run off and disposed of, and other particulars relating to the real management of the business, and this was perhaps the portion most interesting to the Grand Jury, inasmuch as they had it from a man who undgubtedly knows what he is talking about, and who had seen the actual workings of the plan in all its details.

THE SECOND PORTION

of Golsen's testimony was devoted to another and quite different matter,—the peculiar transactions he had with certain parties for political purposes. All the books of the firm of Golsen & Eastman were brought into the Grand Jury room, and there was a thorough overhauling of accounts. One of the books, which played perhaps the most important part in this investigation, was the firm's check-book. Mr. tolsen was called upon to explain the way in which the check-book was kept, and he said, in substance, that, as the stube showed, checks were made out payable to "currency," but that the real parties who received the value of the checks were every distilling firm in town, except Shufeld's, the Illinots and the Chicago Alcohol Works. Of course, the reason for making the checks out to the order of "currency" instead of to the order of currency of currency. When Golsen & Eastman gave a check drawn to the order of currency on their bank, it was given giving publicity to the transactions. When dolsen & Eastman gave a check drawn to the order of "currency" on their bank, it was given to the distiller for whom it was intended, who either went himself, or sent his clerk or office-

either went himself, or sent his clerk dr office-boy, to the bank upon which it was drawn, and drew the cash. Golsen & Eastman could have drawn the money themselves, if they so chose, and then have paid it over to the distillers, as they sometimes did, in fact.

GOLSEN FURTHERMORE TESTITIED

"that, while he had never paid Rehm, Hesing, or Buffalo Miller money for political purposes, yet, as a politician, he had contributed money out of his own pocket for political purposes without knowing to whom the money went.

This was the substance of Mr. Golsen's little talk to the Grangers. It was elaborated, of This was the substance of Mr. Golsen's little talk to the Grangers. It was elaborated, of course, by the enhusiasm which a man manifests in relating facts in his experience, and at times was equal in interest to choice selections from the pages of a novel. Still, Mr. Golsen did not conclude his story, and when the Grand Jury adjourned it did so until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Golsen will again take the stand and reveal the thoughts which perturb his inner consciousness.

yesterday on account of Sam Felker's being closeded for some time with old Brooks. It is certain that Felker is not working for the Government, but neither he nor Brooks were kind to show that the jury was packed against him. He was convicted upon a charge of accounts to subsect of their conference.

BY before yesterday rectifier Hutchins appeared at the Government building in order to propuph is bond, one of the pillars thereof. Mr. M. B. B. Derrick, being considered shakv. Derrick was cast out and Henry Titus substituted in his place, upon swearing that he was worth \$25,000 over and above all liabilities. Now, there is Henry Titus, who once upon a time west on a bond in the Cook County Criminal Court in the sum of \$4,000, which bond, owing to a fapey on the part of the principal to travel in foreign lands, was subsequently forfeited. An oliner was sent out to collect from Mr. Titus, and his report to the State's Attorney was "null bons," which, in simple Saxon, signifies "nary red." The directory is silent on the subject of Henry Titus, and it is impossible to say whether the one who swore Wednesday that he was worth \$25,000 is the one who a month ago could not pay up a pitiful of \$4,000.

A wag in the United State's Marshai's office

A mag in the United States Marshal's office took a placard lying on one of the desks yesterday and attached it to the door of Commissioner Hoyne. As the placard bore the inscription, "Closed by Deputy-Marshal J. N. Buck," the passers-by were naturally very much surprised, and wondered what new revelation in which had and wondered what new revelation in whisky had ome to light. It was some time before the placard was discovered by the occupants of the

DICKINSON, ABEL & CO. DICKINSON, ABEL & CO.

The appraisement submitted in the case of Dickinson, Abel & Co. a week or so ago seems not to have been of an official nature, although it was accepted by the Court at the time and bonds were given and approved. In accordance with a notice that another valuation must be made, the same appraisems met yesterday and made a new appraisement, which was pronounced official, and was accepted. It is understood that the old bond will be acceptable under this new appraisement.

BLANK INDICTMENTS.

Judging from the number of blank Grand Jury indictments District-Attorney Bangs has lately had printed, it would appear that he means to be prepared for as many as the Grand Jury

lately had printed, it would appear that he means to be prepared for as many as the Grand Jury shall return.

Inchard H. Watson,

formerly a Gauger for the Northwestern Distilling Company, was around the Custom-House yesterday, and, as there appeared something the matter with his bond, was arrested by the United States Marshal, and remained in that official's charge for about an hour, when the matter, which proved to be a very triding one, was easily and satisfactorily explained, and Watson was allowed his freedom. While in Marshal Campbell's office, in a conversation with a Tribung reporter, he stated that the item in yesterday morning's Times in regard to his having appeared before Wirt Dexter Wednesday afternoon and making statements as to the way the Gaugers did their work was wholly incorrect. He had no intention of going before the Grand Jury, as was asserted in the article, and nobody had spoken to him on the subject nor had he been subpecased. In regard to his indictment by the last Grand Jury for conspiracy, he had entered a plea of noile contenders to the first count, but he proposed to go to tial on the rest of the charges, which were based upon the fact that the stamps upon five packages of liquor he had gauged did not correspond with the stubs, and that he had rendered one incorrect report. On this he was ready for trial.

The firm of Goisen & Eastman acknowledge that they are indebted to the Government for liquor upon which no tax has ever been collected in the sum of \$100,000.

F. A. Towner and J. B. Hood were expectant witnesses yesterday. They waited around the corridors of the Custom-House, but the Grand Jury had exhausted itself during the few hours it was in session, and thee waiting witnesses off.

to any proposition from him.

EVEREST.

There is a good deal of mystification about witness Everest, from whom so much is expected at the forthcoming trials. One recort tonight had him at his sister's house, on Mill street, but investigation proved that he had not yet put in his appearance at that place of abode. Another rumber had him concealed in some remote part of the city where the Government attorneys had him hid to prevent access to him from emissaries of the parties who are to be tried. A third report is that he has not yet arrived, and that parties representing the prosecution in Washington report that he has disappeared from that city, and that his track has been lost.

It is expected that the whole of to-morrow, and perhaps the next day also, will be occupied in obtaining a jury. The prosecution expresses great confidence in McKee's ultimate conviction, and promise that, while the defense is pouring forth its melodious numbers, they will themselves give a blast that will "make each particular hair of the good Descon too stand on end like quills upon the fretful porpentine."

WILLIAM M'KEE

is senior proprietor of the St. Louis GlobeDemocrat. Three indictments for complicity in
the whisky-frauds are pending against him. He
was born in New York City in 1815, and is, consequently, in the Glst year of his age. When 15
years old, he began the printing trade in the
office of the New York Courre and Enquirer.
He was subsequently appointed to a clerkship in
the counting-room of that paper, in which position he continued five years. After this, he followed his old employer, Maj. Noah, into the office of the Evening Star, where he remained
five years. Thirty-five years ago he came to St.
Louis, and shortly thereafter engaged in the newspaper business, and has been in it continuously
ever since. He has been the proprietor of five
different establishments. One of his earliest
ventures was the Sarnburner, the first Free-Soil
paper published in slave-holding Missouri. His
first successful venture was the founding of the
St. Louis Democrat, which was established by
McKee and Mr. William Hill. In 1857 G. W.
Fishback purchased an interest in the paper,
and in 1868 D. M. Houser became a partner. In

McKee and Mr. William Hill. In 1857 G. W. Fishback purchased an interest in the paper, and in 1863 D. M. Houser became a partner. In 1872 Fishback bought out the entire concern for \$456,100. McKee and Houser very shortly afterwards began the publication of the Globe, and continued it until it absorbed the Democrat, in 1875, and became the Globe-Democrat.

Mr. McKee is a peculiar man in many respects. His great ambition is money. His habits are sinple, and his manner of living frugal and primitive. Though worth \$750,000 it is doubtful if he and his family possess \$200 worth of jewelry. To his relatives and a few select friends, he is quite generous in many respects. He enjoys the sobriquet of Deacon McKee. The pisnters know him as "Uncle Billy," though it is quite improbable that many of them address him with such a familiar title. He has never been a writer, and for several years has taken no active part in the management of his nowapaper-enterprises. He does the heavy standing word. newspaper-enterprises. He does the heavy standing round, and looks after his periodic profits with marked punctuality. He stands a great deal in the door of his counting-room and profits with marked punctuality. He stands a great deal in the door of his counting-room and tratches the passing crowd. He never rides in a street-car, preferring to walk about 12 squares distant to his house on Washington avenue. He is now quite fleshy, decidedly nervous, and smokes incessantly. His manner is quick, and his expression sagacious,—two circumstances which make amends for the grossness of his physique.

physique.

The present charge of conspiracy to rob the Government is the only shadow which has darkened his reputation.

THE FOOR IN MACH.

Section 1. The country of the co

hees and Judge B. W. Hauns, of Indians, and Col. W. H. Hath, of Hannibal, Mo.

MILWAUKEE.

CONFESSIONS OF THREE CROOKED BASCALS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Milwauker, Jan. 20.—The disclosures of recentauts commenced to-day before the Grand Jury by the appearance of J. E. Fitzgerald, H. D. Luke, and H. E. Sherman, whose testimony was important in a minor degree, as showing the doings of the Ring. Fitzgerald, a very keen sharp Irishman, had been a Gauger since 1868, and has been knowing to frauds in every dishis testimony in a straightforward manner, and told in succession the tricks played by every house in and near the city. He owned up that he had taken money from all of them, and gave the dates and amounts paid him. He told also the particulars of the double use of stamps, extra mashes. He made false gauging and removals without leave and at night, told where the "crooked" went to, and, in short, gave a complete history of the operations of the king right through. When Fitzgerald came out of the Grand-Jury room he went directly to out of the Grand-Jury room he went directly to Bergenthal, Wirth, and other whisky men and said: "Well, boys, I have given every one of you sway. You told me once you would shoot me if I told. Now you had better get out your pistols. I have got mine all ready." Fitzgerald's testimony is only corroborative as far as regards payments for political and other interests. He said he saw money paid to go-betweens, as was before known, but cannot say whom that money was paid over to. Sherman was Deputy Collector for eight years. He testified to the fact that stamps and stamp-books were illegalily given stamps and stamp-books were illegally given out with the knowledge of the Collector. Luke was a Storekeeper at several houses, and testi-fied directly to the frauds committed there. His

fied directly to the frauds committed there. His testimony was merely corroborative.

The witnesses to-day have merely prepared the way for the others to come to-morrow. The distillers are likely to come next week. The trials of the cases of the whisky men were put of till Monday on account of the press of other business. They are pretty sure to come up then, but it looks as if nobody would stand trial.

SPRINGFIELD. WHAT HATH MADE VAN DORSTON DRUNE ! MADE THE "STATE REGISTER" BOLD. TON DRUNE HAT

MADE THE "STATE REGISTER" BOLD.

Special transfer to The Chicago Troune.

The Register this evening has the following:
The Hon, J. P. VanDorston, United States Attorney for tais District, his ieee exhorted and entreased to change his course in all seriousness and kindness, but the speciacle presented in the court yesterday afternoon is proof that neither entreaty nor exhortation has had any effect. During the trial of Janson, charged with fraudulently obtaining a United States pension, Mr. VanDorstou was, we are early to be obliged to say, so much under the indusence of spirits that he was unable to maintain the dignity of his pasition or to properly conduct the case. This is not the first time has a Graded in this way, but the fact has that he was unable to maintain the dignity of his position or to properly conduct the case. This is not the
first time he has of-ended in this way, but the fact has
not heretofore appeared in print, because we have
hoped that he would mend his way. As there appears
to be no hope of that desirable result, the ticquater has
only to do its piain, thougo disagrecanie, duty, and to
any that Mr. Vankorston should not longer owapy the
position which he fauls to fill. As the Reg acc. is a
Democratic paper, it may be that its fortearance in
this matter may not be appreciated in the
statements we make are intended for politic l
effect. To forestall any such rejly or explanation, we
may say that the facts are well known to all the other's
about the United States building here. There is no
nocessity of citing witnesses to prove what is well
known, and what probably will not be denied.

It is proper to state that there is much founda-

It is proper to etate that there is much founda-tion for the Register's statement. Speculations PHINIX J. MILLER.

of Pekin, was before Commissioner Adams, this morning and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 to appear on the 25th metant, and answer to the charge of conspiring with Westernau, Cobleigh, et al., to defraud the Government of revenue by unlawfully removing distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse. The amount nominated in the bond was suggested by District-Attorney VanDorston, and all light & McIntyre, both Pekin whisky men, because the surelies of the accused.

In the United States District Court in the two cases against Gardis B. Cobieigh, the Pekin rec-tifier, the defendant not appearing, his recogni-zances were declared forfeited, and a capus orzances were declared forfeited, and a capital dered to issue for his apprehension. These cognizances were entered into before Count moner Adams some time a nce.

CAMPBELL.

The recognizance of George A. M. Cample

TUTTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Supervisor Tutten returned from Chicago this evening. He does not expect to have to return there, as all the persons whom he had under surveillance last spring have pleaded guilty. Tutton expresses serious doubts of the conviction of Rehem Hesing, and says that he has heard of no

that in any way implicates Charles B Farwell in any of the whisky transactions. He expects that Mereereau will plead guilty, and that Tom Lynch will be indicted by the present Grand

MISCELLANEOUS. Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—A number of wit-

Brownlee case to-day, who gave evidence as to the good standing and character of the defend-

ness and committee work. Last night the Rev. Charles W. Weedte was installed as pastor of the First Unitarian Church, this city. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Robyrt Collyer, of Chicago. The Conference will published.

# CRIMINAL NEWS.

NUMBER 148.

Jacobs, the Wife-Murderer, Who Dies To-Day, in a Semi-Frantic State.

His Last Hours Somewhat Soothed by the Affectionate Ministrations of a Son.

Marshall Crain to Drop Into Poetry Just Previous to Dropping Into Eternity.

Murder-Mystery of Twenty Years' Standing Brought to Light at Des Moines.

Kibbe, \$100,000 Short, Blows His Brains Out in San Francisco. A Mob in Santa Fe, N. M., Annihi-

late a Newspaper Office.

Turley, the Cornland, Ill., Man-Slayer, Legally Set at Liberty.

JACOBS. THE JOLIET WIFE-BURDERER DIES TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

JOLIET, Jan. 20.—Henry Jacobe will be hanged to-morrow. Sheriff Arnold received a letter to-day from the Governor, positively declining to interfere, and the few friends Jacobs still possesses have given up all hope. The prisoner is still defiant. He does not express any hope for reprieve, but declines to converse with any except his spiritual adviser and his son To the officials he is sullen, occasionally breaking into fits of passion, but always proclaims his innoceoce of the crime imputed to him. He says he has made no confession, and will make none. This is not true. He has given his son a history of his life. That history involves a full confession of the murder of his wife. It details the manner in which the killing was done. It describes what passed between himself and her before har death, the motive for killing her, the subsequent disposition of the body. This history has been submitted by young Jacobs to a farmer's boy from up-country, who is preparing the matter for publication in book form. The old man has agreed not to confess to anybody else except his priests. The object of this is to prevent premature publication in

the daily papers. Young Jacobs has impressed upon his father the necessity of keeping the matter out of the hands of newspaper corre-TOUCHING PILIAL BEGARD. Jacobs' son is about 20 years of age. He i utterly lacking in intalligence, but has a certain correspondents into the old man's presence, and addresses his father in German, and then tells the reporter that the prisoner decimes to converse. He watches every one who goes into the cell with a jealous eye. He is afraid that something will be made known that will impair the sale of the coming book. A few

days ago he conducted a journalist into the con-demned presence. He said a few words in Ger man, to which the prisoner responded.

"He says he wants a shot-gun for reporters.

He wants me to bring it to him."

This was the young man's translation of Jacob's remarks.

To-day your corsespondent was shown in Your g Jacobs stood at the door.
"I represent THE TRIBUNE, and —" But the old man flew into a horrible rage.
He condemned newspaper men in unmeasured terms. He strode up and down the room, tearing the cigar he was smoking with his teeth.

"Never let me see another reporter," he said.

said.

Two Deputies were with him and tried to scothe him. It was a scene from a Spanish bull-fight. Your correspondent was matador, the pencil was the flag, and the prisoner the hull. the pencil was the flag, and the prisoner the bull.

"I will kick the head off the next-reporter that comes here," he veliced. An Inter-Occas correspondent is expected to-night. His arrival is anxiously awaited. He will be escorted to the condemned cell.

"Get out or I will kill you," shricked Jacobs as your correspondent lingured.

as your correspondent lingered.
This terminated the interview.
The young man followed your correspond out.

"You didn't get much," said he, rubbing his hands gleefully.

"Is there anything I can say in his favor?"

"No," replied young Jacobs, "you can't affect him any. They can't do any worse than they are going to. They'll hang him to-morrow."

RELIGIOUS.

THE SON OF HIS PATHER.

He admitted his father has gonfessed to him.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—The second day's get it out of him. He thinks he will realize congeting the second day's get it out of him.

THE EVANGELISTS.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—The second day's session of the Christian Convention at the Tabernacle opened under favorable ausgices. The attendance was very large. After prayer Mr. Sankey addressed the Convention on "How to Conduct Music in the Lord's Work," stating that it was desirable to have a converted choir, and exclude all operatic music.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, discussed "How to Expound the Scriptures," after which the morning session was concluded by the Rev. Dr. Vinceut, of New York, who spoke on the "Word of God."

The evangelistic meetings of Moody and Sankey closed to night with the twenty-first auniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The immeuse depot building was crowded, over 12,000 people being present and as many more turned away unable to gain a dismittance. When the building was full, so dense was the crowd upon all sides of the street as to stop the street-cars. Mr. Moody delivered his lecture on "Daniel." A collection was taken up to aid in the completion of the new building for the Young Men's Christian Association. The collection amounted to over \$100,000. Une lady whose son was converted sent as a thank-offering a dismood ring, for which a gentleman gave him seed.

This afternoon was a great success. About 1,000 indice came from all parts of the country to attend its sessions.

This afternoon he subjects "How to Get Hold of Non-Church-Goers," and "What More Can We Do for Our Young Men?" were discussed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicase Triowne.

Madroon, Yjss. Jan. 20.—The religious inter-twenty in the field of the street as to contain the completion of the new building for the vound when the contained the parts of the code its seed to the street as to story the Young Men? The chicase of the code time he sprange at her, He put his knee upon her though the field of fast and then died. He seut away his children. Near the field, and his problems are the field of fast and then died fast and then died fast and then died fast and then died fast and then

\$1,000.
The Christian Convention, which closed its sessions this afternoon, was a great success. About 1,000 ministers, 500 laymen as delegates, and 1,000 ladies came from all parts of the country to attend its sessions.

This afternoon the subjects "How to Get Hold of Non-Church-Goers," and "What More Can We Do for Our Young Men?" were discussed.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—The religious interest here, under the labors of Messra whittle & Bliss, is increasing in depth and extent, and far surpasses anything ever known here. There are three meetings during the day well attended, and in the evening the largest church in the city is crowded to overflowing with all sorts of people, including many prominent citizens, members of the Legislature, and others. Conversions are already reckened by scores.

UNITARIANS.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—The Ohio Valley Unitarian Conference met in this city yesterday. The entire day was occupied with routine business and committee work. Last night the Rev. Charles W. Weadte was installed as pastor of the First Unitarian Church, this city. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Robyrt Collyer, of Chicago. The Conference will probably adjourn to-day.

the prisoner. The hour for hanging is fixed at GOOD-NATURED.

The rope was tested to-day, and found to be in good working order. Jacobs' son was present and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. In lifting the weight assistance was needed. Young Jacobs volunteered, and aided throughout in experimenting upon the gallows that makes him an orphan.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A MURDER BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Indune.

Moines, Ia., Jan. 20.—In 1855, a mar named Nick Hahn lived in a cabin in the eastern part of what is now this city, which tenement he occupied by courtesy of G. C. Jefries. In it Habn resided for about two years, when his wife became insane, and Hahn took her to her friends in Pennsylvania, and he has not been seen here sipce. Yesterday a man came to the city and visited Mr. Sheperd, one of the old aettlers, and made inquiry as to the location of the old cabin in which Hahn lived. It was long ago torn in which Hahn lived. It was long ago torn down, yet Mr. Sheperd remembers very nearly its location. The stranger says he was living near Des Moines when Hahn was here, and is acquainted with the family of the wife in Pennsylvania. He says Hahn took his insane wife home, left her, and gave her no further attention. He returned to lows, and came to his house, at which time he displayed a large sum of money in gold, which excited suspicion, as Hahn was a worthless kind of a fellow.

At that time the country was full of landspeculators, and, as houses were scarce, they stopped where they could get a cover from the elements. One of these lodged with Hahn, and one day suddenly was missing, but he attention was paid to it, as they came and went so frequently.

A few days ago returning reason came to Mrs. n, and, as soon as she collected her scatter houghts, she revealed the cause of her in ty. She says her husband murdered the sanity. She says her husband nurdered the land-buyer in her presence, and buried his body in the cellar under the cabin, and she was compelled to assist him. The urime was done to get the victim's gold, of which he had several thousand dollars.

An examination of the spot will be made by Mr. Jeffries, who is still here, and of course it will be easy to prove the statements of all parties.

MOB LAW.

SANTA FE (S. M.) NEWSPAPER OFFICE DE-SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 20.-Last night a mob destroyed and threw into the river the News and Press office, of Cimarron. It is believed to have een done by cutlaws and fugitives from ins tice, who have been incited thereto by evil-dispersons who took an active against the election of Elkins

part against the election of Elkins and the local ticket supporting Elkine. It having resulted, notwithstanding large amounts of money were spent to carry Colfax County against Elkines and the local ticke the wrath of his opponents became very great.

It is the prevailing opinion that the murder of the Rev. F. J. Tolby happening about this time, the fact was used to increa a mob ostensibly to arrest and kill his alleged murderers, but really to run the Probate Judge elect and other officers and partisans of his out of the country. About this time the News and Press published some articles calculated to give comfort to mob-law, and kept up a contained abuse of several prominent public officials. The editors and proprietors evidently were divided in their opinions, and anarticle appeared containing very strong resolutions demunicatory of certain persons who had acted in a very lawless manner. This was, however, retracted by one of the editors, and again the mob was friendly. Some two weeks since, after several men had been killed and some of the best driven out of the country, including the Justice of the Preace, Judge of Probate, and business men, the present editor published an article which shows that he did not subscribe to the time of the open. This caused a final rupture, leaving Mr. Dawson in charge of the paper. He was immediately notified by an anonymous letter that he was in danger and must change his tone. He anowered in a manly way by publishing the anonymous letter, and proposing to be entirely masin danger and must change his tone. He answered in a manly way by publishing the anonymous letter, and proposing to be entirely independent, and the result was the destruction of the office last night. This band of outlaws are mostly fugitives from justice, and persons under indictment in this Territory, who have been incited to these dieds of murder and general lawlessness, it is supposed, by the political enemies of fir. Elkins, who, through envy and jealousy of tim, desire to a cteat his effort to have New Mexico admitted as a State. The large majority of the people of his country are law-abiding, but have not the means to fight these outlaws. It was on the ground of this lawlessness that the Legislature, which has just adjourned, on the last day, and almost unanimously, passed a bill attaching Colfax County will be seen the country. It was alleged that not a witness in Colfax County for judicial purposes to Taves County. It was alleged that not a witness in Colfax County only and are to testify, or a Grand Juror to find a bill, against any of the perpetrators of these outrages.

AN OLD AIR BTIONIST TELLS HIS STORY.

Clements was resumed to-day. The Court was prowded to excess, and interest increases as the trial proceeds. A large number of witnesses were examined. The Hon, J. H. Cameron ob-jected to the convict, Dr. Davis, being called as a witness. The Judge decided to take the evi-dence and reserve the points until he consulted with the other Judges. Davis was then sworn, with the other Judges. Davis was then sworn, and gave his testimony substantially the same as at the preliminary trial. He stated that Clements came to his office and arranged with him to procure an abortism on the late Miss Gilmour. He said it would cost \$100. Clements paid \$50 down and promised the balages in a day or two. The witness related the history of the case from the time the girl first came to him until she died. He was severely cross-examined by Mr. Cameron, who succeeded in getting from him the whole history of his past career, which was a terrible one of crime. He was still under cross-examination when court was still under cross-examination when court

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 20.—The trial of Turley, for killing Murphy, has occupied the entire day. The evidence being concluded at 10:30 a.m., the case was stated for the defense by Mr. Hoblit, jury. The argument was opened by Mr. Beach, in one of the strongest arguments ever offered in this county. He stated and showed by the evidence in the case that it could not be a lighter crime than homiside. He was followed by Mir. Beason for the defence. He also produced a strong argument, consuming several hours' time, after which Col. Lynch closed the argument for the prosecution, and, at 8 o'clock this evening, the ease want to the jury, who are still out at 11 prosecution, and, at 8 o'clock this evening, the rase went to the jury, who are still out at 11 o'clock. It is feared they will hang, which is Turiey's only calvation.

LATER.—12 p. m:—The jury has just come in, rendering a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Turiey will accompany his father-in-law home in the guorning.

whereas Disputch to The Chacago Tribune.

Wenora, Ill., Jan. 29.—Thomas Washburn, thas E. D. Morse, alias W. H. Tooker, was captured here last night by City Marshal Bardwell and W. D. Staplin, Manager of the Hockford Insurance Company. Some time since he had applied for an agency of the above Company, and has been traveling through Iowa and Illinois forging notes and drafts to the extent of reveral thousand dollars, the Rockford Company reling a victim to several hundred thereby. Ho has been stopping here a week with his wife. They were taken to Rockford to-day. The evilence is conclusive, and guilt admitted by the prisoner.

ence in concounte, and guit aumitted by the prisoner.

Speak Dismatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Four Wayne, Ind., Jan. 20.—The case of the kate we. Gabriel Fair, indicted for murderin the cound degree, came up in the Criminal Court co-day. Fair stands charged with killing a man named Robert Dolin with a heavy billet of wood luring a dispute they had on the 11th of October ast. The Court succeeded by 4 p. m. in selectage a jury from a special venire of sixty men. The case will commence to-morrow in samest. ATTACKED BY A 1058.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 20.—Arthur P. Deviin lecting a jury from a special venire of sixty men. The case will commence to-morrow in samest. ATTACKED BY A 1058.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 20.—Arthur P. Deviin lecting diet evening on "Romanism in America," and after the lecture a crowd followed him, and relied into a drug store for safety. Ericks were hen thrown through the windows, and the Mayrew as compelled to read the Riot act. The olice finally succeeded in getting Devlin to a otel, being compelled to use their revolvers, in the one was injured.

"DEOFERING" INTO-POETER.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Carrown and probabilities, hang to-morrow.

Everything is in readiness, and at 1 o'clock tomorrow he will be let go. A multitude of peo-ple are expected in Marion to-morrow, but the company of multia will preserve public order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—H. C. Kibbe. the defaulting mining secretary, was found dead in his bed to-day, having shot himself through the head. Later reports place the amount of the defacations at about \$110,000, mostly fall-ing on New York mining companies.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—An Avalanche special from Covington. Tenn., says A. J. Varbo, ex-Tax Collector of Tipton County, has been arrested there on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of \$8.000. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—An

was last night captured in the attempt to set the State-House on fire. He refuses to give his name, and has not yet been identified.

State-House on fire. He refuses to give his name, and has not yet been identified.

Helma (Montona) Independent.

From Col. George, who arrived here last Sunday, the Independent is informed of the most startling robbery that has been committed in Montana, which occurred in Radersburg on New Year's Eve. While Freasurer David Lineberger was attending a bail at Macomber's, some unknown persons entered the County Treasurer's office, which is situated on the lower floor of the Court-House. Mr. Lineberger returned from the dance about midnight and his first observation was that a window of his office had been forced open, and upon entering he discovered that his safe had been robbed of its contents, consisting of about \$3,000 belonging to the county, and \$2,000 of Mr. Lineberger's funds. Four leaden keys were found, three of them on the floor, having the appearance of having been tried and had failed; the fourth was in the safe-lock, and had but too well answered its purpose. The loss is a severe one to the county and the Treasurer. No clue has been found as to wno had committed the deed. No blame attaches to Mr. Lineberger, who kept the county funds in the safe furnished by the County Commissioners, and had no option but to keep them there, where they had been safely kept for years.

#### STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

SENATE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Madison, Wis., Jan. 20.-A resolution was

Bills were entered to divide money for license for the sale of liquor equally between County and Town Treasuries for the poor fund; requiring Registers of Deeds to make out statements of instruments securing loans by liens on real estate for Assessors or other officers having to do with taxes; for the regulation of mill-dams; to pay School-District clerks not less than \$5 a year; to repeal Sec. 8, Chap. 241, Laws of 1874, in relation to railroals; to divide the Counties of Clark and Marathon, and create the County of Langlade, named after a French pioneer who settled at Green Bay 130 years ago.

pioneer who settled at Green Bay 139 years ago.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENT.

GOV. Ludington to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of Beloit College, for Chief Geologast, in place of Dr. O. W. Wight, resigned. This appointment has been requested by a large number of citizens from different parts of the State, and is an excellent one. Prof. Chamberlin has been connected with the survey from the start, is a man of high attainments, and an exness student in geology and the kindred sciences, and is withal a man of affairs, energetic and efficient.

PAEDONS.

Gov. Taylor's report shows eighty-three pardons assued during the year,—thirty-six to restore citizenship, twenty-three others from the State Prison.

State Prison.

REFORM FINANCE.

The State Treasurer's statement, in response to the request of the Senate, shows that the general fund was overdrawn \$153,303,47 when Gov. Taylor went out of office, and that the unpaid warrants amounted to \$8,833,62, making a total of \$171,772.09 as a legacy of debt to the Republican Administration by its "Reform" predecessor. The disbursements from the St. Croix trespass fund in three months amounted to \$9,417.7a, an excess over the receipts of \$4,430.24. The same rate of expense ddring the year would amount to \$37,600.93 for protecting these lands.

DES MOINES, Jan. 20.—In the House to-day bills were passed to a second reading authoriz-ing an executive council to increase taxation bills were passed to a second reading authorizing an executive council to increase taxation not to exceed 2½ mills; also, to make each county responsible to the State for all taxes collected; also, to increase assessments of property to its true valuation; also, to provide for the enforcement of tax liens; also, empowering cities and towns to extend their corporate limits where the population exceeds 2,500 per square mile; to amend the Fish and Game law; to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf; also, to increase the number of grand and petit jurors; also, to make the owners of trespassing stock liable for all damages thereby; also, to require all testimony on preliminary examination to be written out; also, to increase the salary of District Juages to \$5,000; also, to extend aid to the State University by adding to the State tax one-tenth mill; also, to prevent pauperism, providing that persons receiving children from asylums in other States must adopt the same; also, requiring Supervisors to superintend the building of roads; also, to provide for a State Board of Charities.

A resolution was adopted authorizing an investigation of coal mines in this city as to encreachments upon the State grounds.

A joint resolution asking Congress to restore the old postage law on newspapers was referred. In the Senate, several petitions were presented asking for a chair of Homeopathy at the State University. Bills to tax telegraph companies, the Püllman Car Company and express companies, and to increase the salary of District Judges to \$3,000, were passed to a second reading; also, to tax goods sold by traveling agents from other States.

The Senate adjourned.

GOV. HAYES' MILITARY STAFF.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—Gov. Hayes has appointed as members or his military staff A. H. Comstock, of Cuyahoga County, as Quartermaster-General, and W. H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, as Surgeon-General.

REPORM.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—At a joint cancus of the Republican members of the General Assembly to-night, it was decided to support measures for abolishing the offices of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, and Comptroller of the Treasury, and to reorganize the Penitentiary and Soldiers Orphans' Home.

MINNESOTA.

TESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Paus, Minn., Jan. 20.—The Senate to-day, after a long debate, passed a resolution limiting the appropriation for the Centennial Exhibition to \$10,000. The Hones adopted a resolution instructing the Apportionment Committee not to reduce the numbers of the Senate or House. The Senate has voted in favor of reduction.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The Scuate passed joint resolution from the House requesting Louisiana Senators and Representatives in Con-gress to use their utmost endeavors to induce Congress to make appropriations for levess on the Mississippi River, and the National Govern-ment to take charge of them. RAILROAD NEWS.

Annual Report of the Wisconsin Commissioners.

What the Railways of That State Have Done and Left Undone.

Workings of the Law---Difficulties with the Roads-Recommendations.

The New Omaha Line-Jay Gould Has a Finger in the Pie.

The Meagre Reduction Which the Magnates Will Allow for-Centennial Fares.

A Ring-Around-the-Rosy Scheme to Avert Popular Execration.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. SUMMARY OF THEIR ANNUAL REPORT. The Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin have just submitted to the Legislature their also nual report covering the operations of the rail-roads of the State for the year 1875, together with an account of the Commissioners' proceed-ings under the law, and the results of their further inquiries into railway transportation and the proper relation of transportation campanies

Maddon, Wis., Jan. 20.—A resolution was offered by Senator Flint for an inquiry into the West Wisconsin Railroad Company's land sales was adopted.

Bills were introduced to repeal the law required that in case of freight passing over quiring notice of special legislation; relating to wills proved in any State; appropriating \$1,000 to the Southwestern Wisconsin Industrial Association, \$4,000 for payment of the pensions of soldiers' orphans, \$20,870 for the current expenses of the State Prison \$30,000 to the State Prison \$30,000 to the State Board of Centennial Managers; to repeal Chap. 77. Laws of 1375, relating to infants of insane persons and habitual drunkards.

Assembly.

Petitions were presented of two Boards of Supervisors for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and for uniformity in the public-school text-books.

Reports were presented showing 6,404,041 feet of logs scaled in the Hudson District; 154,247.

936 feet of lumber manufactured in District No. 3, including the Chippewa, Menomonoe, and Ean Claire Rivers.

Resolutions were offered directing the Judiciary Committee to report a law to better secure the people against loss from municipal and county Treasurers; for adjournment Feb. 24, and to transact no business after the 21st; in favor of equalizing soldiers' bounties so as to give \$3.33 a month from the 12th of April to muster-out; by 47 to 49 reconsideration was refused on a resolution for joint committee of nine on apportionment.

Bills were entered to divide money for hieense for the sale of liquor equality between County.

But the discontinuation of the State of the State of logs account the text of the State of logs account the sale of liquor equality between County and the sale of liquor equality between County and the second of a refusal to complaint on the score of a ref

Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Italiway Companies.

As to the other corporations, the principal complaints on the score of a refusal to make continuous through-nates were against the West Wisconsin Ratiroad Company. The difficulty here arose out of the claim made by the officers of that Company, (1) that it was impossible for them to make the road pay its operating expenses with any lower fates than they were receiving in 1873, and (2) that the last Legislaure evidently intended to grant them the relief they asked when they enacted the law makings new classification, and giving to their own and other B companies the privileges of C companies under the provisions of the original "Potter law."

With them, therefore, there was a serious obstacle in the way of provacing with the companies operating connecting lares. On the other side, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Ghicago & Northwestern Companies excused themselves for non-compliance with the law as to division of earnings with the West Wisconsin Company on the ground that they were unable to get an agreement to pro-rate on a just and equal basis. And so for a time each of the companies above-named charged the local rates. At length, however, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company gave orders to its ageats to receive the legal through-rates and retain only the pro-rate alsare of the earnings due to them under the law.

But few complaints were made during the season on account of charges in excess of the legal rates by "B" companies. Indeed, of the Wisconsin Central no complaint has been made at all, And the complaints had been made at all, which were wisconsin fail-

companies, indeed, or the wisconsin Central no complaint has been made at all. And the complaints inade by parties shipping on the West Wisconsin Railroad were confined to a very few persons.

Early in the past season there were a few complaints of violations of the provisions of the section relating to receiving and forwarding freight at connecting points, without requiring cars to be unloaded. But on this point the several companies appear to have complied with the law on learning what its requirements were.

Various complaints were niced against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, tha West Wisconsin, and the Green Bay & Minnesots Companies (only one or two against the Company last named), for demanding payment of charges in advance of final delivery, in violation of that portion of Sec. 4 of Chap. 334, laws of 1873, which provides that "advanced payment of freight shall not be required as a condition precedent to carriage, except in case of perishable freight or articles of little value." Embarrassments were encountered in disposing of this class of complaints. They were easily settled whee arrangements had been made for pro-rating; and for some time past no complaints of this sort have been filed in this office.

REPORTS.

The following companies have made reports giving certain facts relating to the cost, earnings, and indebtedness of railroads: Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Galena & Southern Wisconsin, Green Bay & Minnesota, Mineral Point, Chicago & Superior. Prairie du Chien & McGreeye, Shebovgan & Fond du Lac, Western union, Wisconsin relating to receipts, earnings, etc. It may be allowed that there are some difficulties in the way of such a separation, but they are not insuperable; and until such separation and the people must remain very much in the dark as to the business done by that Company on its whereing in making answer to questions relating to receipts, earnings, etc. It may be allowed that there are some difficulties in the way of such a separ

allow. Their report was promptly forwarded, and bears evidence of much painstaking in its preparation.

As a whole, the reports are not so full and complete as it was hoped they would be made; certainly not so complete as its was hoped they would be made; certainly not so complete as its essential to any just comparison of the working economy of the different roads, nor sufficiently so to warrant the footings essential to a fair showing of the entire railroad operations of the State, Novertheless, they will be found to contain some vainable information, not heretofore obtained by the State, and may be regarded, in the aggregate, as a good beginning of a system of reports that will yield satisfaction in the future.

The total length of railways reported to the Commissioners for the year ending Des. 31, 1875, was 4,875,26 of main line and branches. The mileage of total lines operated in Wisconsin was 2,365,33; total length of sidings exclusive of sidings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwesters Hailroads, whose sidings are not reported, 86.3; miles. The total mileage of double-grack reported is one baif mile.

But 20 miles have been added by construction during theyear. The addition was made by the Wisconsin Central Company, as the first section of their new line from Stevens Foint to Fortago City.

The lines reported have a gauge of a feet 8½ inches, except the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, or which the gauge is 3 feet.

Up to Jan. 1, 1876, the total of miles laid with steel rail was 30%,10; miles laid with steel in Wisconsin, 212,60.

The weight of the steel rall is 60 pounds per yard; of the iron rall, 25 pounds on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin, 45 to 60 of the other less important lines, and 56, 55, and 69 on the greater roads.

The corporations doing business in this State—the Wisconsin Central, the Madison & Portage, and the Wisconsin Valley not included—reported a total espital stock on Dec. 51, 1874, of \$3,873,97,82, or \$16,993.83 for each mile of road owned and operated. The amount on the 30th day of June, 1875, as reported to the Commissioners—the Milwauke, Lake Shore & Western, the West Wisconsin, the Chippews Falls & Western, and the Superior & St. Crois not reporting—was \$88,802,87,82.

Allowing the amounts chargeable to the companies reporting in 1874, but not in 1875, to remain the same as at the former date, the total amount that should have been reported June 30, 1875, is \$20,239,397,82, or \$18,590,24 per mile of road; the Wisconsin Central not being included in either count.

DEFTS.

The funded debt of companies reporting June 30, 1875—the Milwaukes, Lake Shore & Western, the Su-

perior & St. Crofx, the Chippewa Falls & Western, and the Western Comparison of this data being included—was \$73,624,360. The proportion of this data beforeing for Wisconsin, estimating that of the Chicage & Northwestern and Western Union, was, at the date above mentioned, \$33,266,288,592.
The total unfunded debt reported June 30, 1875—debt of Chicage & Northwestern, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Superior & St. Crofx, Chippewa Falls & Western, and Wisconsin Central not included—was \$1547,164.71. The total reported funded and unfunded debt was \$80.173,664.11. The total of stock and debt on June 30, 1875, in \$4,663,249.34, of which \$1,381,273,849 was paid by the Ghicage, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and \$2,200,409,66 by the Chicage & Northwestern Company.

During the year 1874, there were in the United States at one time 1:2 roads in default for non-payment of interest, the amount of bonds on which such default has been made amounting to \$537,624,639. In that list of 122 there were two Wisconsin roads—the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, and the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.

During the first portion of the year 1875 the

Lake Shore & Western, and the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.

During the first portion of the year 1875 the unfavorableness of the season and the low price of ceresis had the effect to reduce the amount of freight business done on our roads below the swange of previous years. But the business of the whole year has undoubtedly been considerably above the amount done in 1874. We are not yet in full possession of the statistics needed to confirm this opinion, but such as have been gathered from various sources leave scarcely any room for doubt.

The number of tons moved in 1874-5 was 5,920,494; the West Wisconsin and Milwauheee, Lake Shere and Western not being reported. The number moved in 1879 was 5,223,948, and in 1874, 5,919,383. Allowing the roads above-named their tounage of 1874, the number of tons moved in 1874-5 was greater than in 1874 by Li112,920 tons.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile in

the roads above-named their tonnage of 18%, the number of tons moved in 1874-5 was greater than in 1874 by 11/12, \$20 tons.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile in 1874-5 is reported as having been 760,850,158, of which 22,350,091 tons were moved by the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Company, and 454,546,468 tons by the Chicago & Northwestern Company. The gross earnings on all the lines reported Jan. 30, 1875, estimating the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad the same as last year, amounts to \$23,387,400.33; of which the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Road earned \$1,464,298.68, and the Chicago & Northwestern \$12,597,994.51. The total earnings of the Wisconsin times amounted to \$4,946,687,567. This is a Gerosso as compared with the earnings of 1874 of \$2,245,132,65 on the total business dome in Wisconsin. Of the \$23,357,400.23 gross earnings for 1874-5, \$15,71,268.10 was from freight, \$5,025,231.07 from passengers, and \$1,9007.

freight, \$5,025,231.07 from passengers, and \$1,990,\$51.05 from other sources.

NRF BARNINGS.

The total net earnings of the total lines (4,875.25 miles) reported for the year ending June 30, 1875, were \$8,065,724.03, or \$16.65.65 per mile. The total net earnings to be credited to Wiscomin, as nearly as can be determined, was \$2,018,225.50, or \$785.61 per mile of Wiscomin road. The average net earnings per passenger per mile, \$6,0035. As the data for these calculations are not entirely complete, the figures given should be considered only a close approximation to the exact amount.

But two companies, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern, are reported as having paid dividends for some years. reported as having paid dividends for some years past, and neither of these paid any dividend last

STOCKS AND EONDS.

As might have been anticipated, in view of the extreme depression in commercial affairs, and from the extravagant and reckless manner in which railroad building and management had been conducted for many years, the prices of railroad securities have also been greatly depressed. Many things had conspired to destroy all faith in railroad investments, so that, while the bonds of promising reads were a drug in the

board.

Railroad-bonits, though considerably depressed, have in general, where well-secured upon important roads, held the considence of owners to a good aggrestid, they too have necessarily feet the influence of the numerous failures to pay interest when due, and have suffered correspondingly. They seem to have reached the lowest point in the early summer, and since that have readestly improved.

CENTENNIAL FARES.

Too Costive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—At the meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the General Ticket-Agents' Association of the United States to arrange a schedule for Centennial passenger-rates, held in Philadelphia recently, Western rallroads were well represented. The Eric Road Committee all agreed that the number attending the Centennial would depend largely on the lib erality of the railroads in giving reduced rates and extra traveling conveniences and accommodations. It was decided to recommend a reduction of 25 per cent on the present rates from all points of the country east of Omaha to Philadelphia or New York. The Union and Central Pacific Railroads were not represented in the Committee, but will probably ake part in the action of the Association s two roads will find it to their interest to make similar reduction for the round trip, but, as such an arrangement would effect almost the entire competition, a reduction on their part would be

AD CAPTANDUM. As reduced rates would be beneficial to the whole country, it has been decided to recommend a similar reduction on round trips from New York and Philadelphia to all points in New York and Philadelphia to all points in the West. These tickets will be arranged in the form of circular tours, inbidding the great natural features of the couckry, the principal citles of the interior, the Mississippi Valley, and the South. If the Union Pacific comes into the arrangement, these tours will probably be extended to all parts of the Pacific const. Tickets will be sold from May 1 to Oct. 31, will be good for thirty days only from points east of Omaha, and probably the time will be shortened from points within a day's ride of New York and Philadelphia. It will also be recommended by the Committee that round tickets from the West be made good eastward over one route and westward over another. These visitors can come East via Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, and New York, and return by way of Baltimore and Washington. Passengers will be allowed to stop over at all places on the route at their pleasure except within a certain distance of New York and Philadelphia, which properly includes local travel.

New York's EXPECTATIONS.

In view of the fact that New York will be the headquarters of many who desire to escape the crowded hotels of Philadelphia, the difference in fare between Philadelphia and New York on round-trip tickots easiward or westward has been fixed at \$1 only. The fare from Chicago to Philadelphia and return will be \$32, while from Chicago to New York and return, by way of Philadelphia, will be \$33.

of Philadelphia, will be \$33.

MAY BE.

Travel between the East and San Francisco will probably be large. The adventurers of 1849 will no doubt seize this opportunity to renew acquaintance with Eastern fellow-pioneers at the reduced cost, and Australians and Mexicans will come from San Francisco. The Eric Road has fifty passenger coaches building, and will add many sleeping-cars and drawing-room coaches. Extra trains will be run each way.

YOU PAYS YOUR NONEY.

You Pars your MONEY.

Four trunk-lines will erect an American tourists' ticket-office on the Centennial grounds, to be opened by the Companies in concert. Trains will be run between New York and Philadelphia every twenty minites during ten hours of the day, and ample right trains will be furnished.

EXTENSION OF THE BOCKFORD, BOCK ISLAND & ST. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune Dryon, Iti., Jan. 20.-There will be a meeting

of the citizens of Dixon to-morrow night at the City Council rooms to take action with regard to the extension of the Bockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Osterberg, the German agent, has been selegraphed for and is expected to be present. The proposed route will to be present. The proposed route will have the Chicago outlet at Byron, and with the northwestern country at Rockford. The gap remaining to complete will be 52 miles long—viz., from Stering to Rockford, passing through Rock Fails. Noison, Dixon, Grand De Tour, Daveville, Oregon, and Byron, all places of importance, and having unitumited water-power, with the exception of Nelson. The business atready secured for this route would pay at once.

Either bank of Rock River has an inexhaustible
suppry of superior immestons for nearly the
whole distance. This city will do her whole duty

I FAVENWORTH. HER PRESENT EXPECTATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune. LEAVENWOETH, Kan., Jan. 20.-It is probable that on and after Feb. 1 the Missouri Pacific Railroad will run its cars to St. Joseph, and make that city its western terminus, crossing the Missouri River route, also, has some inter ising the track of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Line and coming into this city Council Bluffs Line and coming into this city that way, making Leavenworth its western terminus, instead of Atchison, as formarly. This move is deemed necessary by that road in order to protect its own interests, as the Hannibal & E. Joseph Company thinks of running from Atchison to Leavenworth upon the track of the Missouri Pacific route. If these arrangements shall be completed, as contemplated, Leavenworth will have three rival lines to Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The formation of a new line to Omaha by the Chicago & Alton, St. Louis, Kansas City & coads, is a bitter pill for the Iowa pool lines to swallow. These lines, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinoy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, have had heretofore exclusive control of all the through business to Council Bluffs and Omaha. They were virtually run as one line, their earn ings on all the business being put in a pool and divided. That their rates to Omaha are not extortionately high is mostly attributable to the competition by the St. Louis lines, yet they would be much lower than they are if there was any competition from this city. The St. Joe & Corneil Bluffs Road was the only road over which a competing line to Omaha could established and the pool lines anticipating

induced its management a few yearsago to ente. induced its management a rew yearsage to ester into a compact to keep out of Chicago in consideration of the other lines keeping out of St. Louis. This contract was adhered to until last Saturday, when the St. Joe & Council Bluffs Rail-road broke the agreement and joined the Chicago & Alton and the St. Louis, Kansas City & North-At Aton and the St. Louis, Kansas City & North-ern in the formation of the new line. Of course the lowa pool lines are angry and swear ven-geance upon the head of the St. Jo & Council Bluffs Road. They declare that they will awonce begin to compete for the St. Louis business and injure the St. Louis roads all they can. It is, however, hard to perceive how they can compete for that business, as they do not connect with roads leading to St. Louis from Omaha. The St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad has probably become aware of the fact, and therefore broke the agreement.

St. Joe & Comeil Bluits Railroad has probably become sware of the fact, and therefore broke the agreement.

The principal cause for the action of this road is, however, said to be of a more starting nature. It is rumored that Jay Gould obtained a controlling interest in this line, and, as he already controls the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, he will save half the milesge by shipping the California business over these lines and the Chicago & Alton than shipping over the Idwa pool lines. He is also said to have obtained control of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad, which would give the new line two outlets—at Omaha and at Kearney. These rumors seem to be very plausible, as it is well known that Mr. Gould has for some time past tried to get control of one of the pool lines, but may finally compel the least prosperous among them to come into his open arms. This surmise is strengthened by the fact that the General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad was in the city last Saturday, and participated in the meeting at which the new line was formed.

The Receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

The Receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Rairoad gives the following statement certaings of his roas for the second week i usry: Freight, 543,431.56; passenger, 353.74; mait, \$2,963; express, \$1,050; \$67,443.80; corresponding period last \$48,645.24 the second week in Jan

piscalminations.

The Board of Trade Committee on Discriminations owing to the absence of several important witnesses transacted no business yeaterday Several prominent railway officials promised testify before the Committee to-day and to-more than the committee than the committee to-day and to-more than the committee than the committee than the committee to-day and to-more than the committee than the committ

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Jan. 18.—With regard to the charges for freight on the present roafs west of this city, if they are excessive, why not encourage the building of a cheaper line? A narrow-ganga road can be built for half the cost of the present rates, held in Philadelphia recentry, Western railroads were well represented. The Eric Road was represented by General Passenger-Agent J. N. Abbott, who said that the members of the Committee all screed that the number attending to the products brought to this city, and giving contracting the control of the business that is vestment, maxing a targe saving on the products brought to this city, and giving our traders the control of the business that is now going round this city. Thise an be done by building a narrow-gange road to the Missiesippi, and why do not our business men take up this matter, and have a road of their own that would leaven the whole system of excessive charges? If this city is to maintain its position as the largest commercial city in the West, its business men must awaken to the necessity of this vital question of cheap transportation, as one such road to the west would have the same effect as that caused by the Baltimore & Ohio of the freight East diffing the past year, with this advantage: that a road builbunder our present State law cannot consolidate or pool its earnings with any competing line. If preduce could reach Chicago at the same rates of freight that it is taken East, this city would not be a "local" station. This can be done by building a narrow-gauge road, and the sconer the citizens and traders of Chicago turn their attention to this subject the better it will be for the city and its trade.

aioux curt a femena.

Special Dematch to The Caseago Tribuna.

Stoux City, Jan. 20.—The track of the Sioux City & Pembina Rallroad was laid into Portlandville, distant about 99 miles from here, this afternoon. The Dakota Southern Company will operate the Sioux City & Pekin as a branch of their road. Regular trains will be put on the first of next week.

Special Districts to The Caseago Iribuna.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 20.—In the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Rallroad, held here yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Moses Taylor, R. G. Raiston, James F. Joy, D. L. Wells, A. G. Ruggles, Edwin Slade, E. N. Fonter. Mr. Wells was elected President, Mr. Ruggles Vice-President, and Mr. E. C. French Superintendent. The road is to be managed in the interest of capitalists represented by Mr. Joy.

AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A fire occurred this morning about to creek on central wharf, de-stroying the building, extending through from the river to Prime street, and located second north from the Board of Trade rooms. The damage will reach \$20,000, mostly covered by insurance. The building was owned by Mrs. Austin, and was occupied extensively for offices by members of the Board of Trade. The followby members of the Board of Trade. The following firms are burned out, but their damages were confined to office-fixtures, as their valuables, books and papers, were found uninjured in their safes: Jason Parker & Son, Bruce & Chambers, Fish & Brown, C. J. Mann, Theodore Stevens, T. G. Avery, George Waud, S. P. Carquill (agent), C. T. Wolf, William Dodman, J. C. Anthony, and A. L. Griffin. The premises of Conway W. Ball, on the north, in which were 1,800 barrels of flour, and the building, owned and partially occupied by Joel Wheeler & Co., on the south, were dreinched with water. The Secretary of 'the Board of Trade, William Thurston, occupied a room in the second story of Wheeler's building, which adjoins the Board of Trade room, and all the papers and books were thoroughly saturated.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—At Romeo, Mich. resterday, fire damaged Gray's Opera-Hous Block to the extent of \$7,000, and Frost & Fulmerfelt's stock of dry goods, valued at \$14,000, was almost a total less, on which they had \$7,000 insurance.

The alarm from Box 315, at 5:30 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the three-story frame building No. 521 West Madison street, owned by N. S. Grow, and occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Croquier. Damage, \$50. The alarm from Box 75, at 9 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in the frame baru in the rear of No. 473 Twenty-sixth threet, owned by John Bonsak and occupied by P. J. Etc. The transfer frame butter. joining, occupied by Conrad Scipp as a malt-

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE. Third Day's Session at Ottawa, Onte-

Free-Trade and Protection. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—In the Dominion ng the Government to pass an act to clearly define the respective rights and liabilities of common carriers by land and water; also to enact law for the establishment and regulation of the office of Average Adjusters at each principal port of the Dominion.

The question of tariff was then brought for

ward. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, offered the

Ward. Adam brown, or relative, corotation following:

Resched. That the depressed condition of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion calls imperatively for such legislation as will afford protection to the capital already invested in manufactures, encourage further investment, and afford employment to people in the workshops of Canada.

Resched, That, while recognizing that the depression referred to may be due, to some extent, to overproduction, it is, in the opinion of this Beard, mainly owing to the competition of American manufacturers, who make Canada the slaughter-market for their surplus productions.

make cannot no shughter hards patriotic policy of the productions. Resolved. That the true and patriotic policy of the Canadian Government would be to adopt a thoroughly national commercial policy, and, with that view, any readjustment of a tariff reciprocal duty with the United States should be adopted. Resonad, That Partament be memorialized in the sense of these resolutions, and further, that the products of the soil, the forcet, and the mine, and the manufactures thereof, be considered.

manufactures thereof, be considered.

Mr. Brown followed his resolutions with a long speech, contending that protection was the true policy of the country. In defining what Protectionists aimed at, he said: "We want to impose higher duties on those foreign products which come in competition in our own market with the products of our home industry, levying such duties on those which do not thus compete with the products of our own labor according to such duties on those which do not thus compete with the products of our own labor according to the wants of the Treasury." He gave a number of illustrations of the operations of the present tariff, and said: "We must have reciprocal du-ties with the United States, or take measures to prevent them from destroying our industries." He did not ask members to discuss the question in a spirit of opposition or antagonism to the States, but to consider it in the light of the great future.

Mr. Everett, of New Brunswick, opposed the motion. As a free trader he held that the high protective duties in the States were not prevent-

Mr. Robertson, of Montreal, contended that the country was suffering, not so much from want of protection as over-production. He op-posed the protective policy, but said protection could be given to some articles of furniture, for nstance, the entire imports of which were from he States. He was not ready to go dollar for tue States. He was not ready to go dollar for dollar on duties against our neighbors. He would be sorry to see 75 cents per ton placed on coal imported into Ontario. Nearly all the coal imported into that Province was from across the line.

line.

Mr. Dobell, of Quebec, approved of free trade, or, at most, incidental protection. That was all the country required. The iron manufacturers of the States were in constant terror that the 40 per cent protection which they now had would be swept away by a change of Government, for

The debate continued all the afternoon, able speeches being made on both sides of the ques-

Mr. Wylde, of Halifax, moved the following addition to the resolutions:

Resolved, That the system of foreign nations granting drawbacks equivalent to bounties on the export of manufactured articles to this Dominion is to the serious injury of this country.

Resolved, That this Board urge upon the Government the advisability of passing an act of Parliament whereby the Governor-General, in Council, when satis-Seconded by Thomas White, Jr. Mr. White moved an amendment eliminating that portion of the resolutions relating to the products of the soil, forest, and mines. The resolution as amended was then adopted

-yeas, 23; nays, 14.
The Beard adjourned until to-morrow.
The delegates was the state of the The delegates were entertained at a dinner to-night by the Hon. Mr. Burpee.

CASUALTIES.

A MINE ON FIRE. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.-Last night a fire roke out in the Lehigh Vailey Railroad Company's prospect shaft near this city. This was soon followed by a series of explosions of gas, causing great damage to the mines. The men bravely set to work to extinguish the flames, but the water-pipe bursted, and, the fire getting conthe water-pipe bursted, and, the fire gotting control, they barely escaped with their lives, five of them being badly burned. The water is now running down the shaft in large quantities for the purpose of drowing out the subterranean conflagration. Three pumps are drawing water from Mill Creek and the Susquehanna River, and the chaft will be filled, as it was to extinguish the fire of a year ago. It is feared that a terrific explosion will take place if the fire is not speedily got under control.

ACCIDENTS AT KANSAS CITY. Kansas Citt, Mo., Jan. 20.—William Siemalt, a prominent German and a member of the Turn night while performing a difficult feat in the gymnasium. He died this morning at 3 o'clock. An unknown man was drowned opposite this city in the Missouri River at about 10 o'clock this morning. He was coming down stream in a flat-boat, and, from some cause, fell overboard. The accident was witnessed by a large number

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—Eight persons, residents of a prominent boarding-house here, were taken suddenly and seriously ill, and at first it was thought they had been poisoned by a malicious servant of the house, but a pro physician has decided that their strange kliness was caused by eating diseased pork. Other persons in the city have recently been seriously ill, their symptoms being similar to these suffering from poisons, and these, too, have been traced to eating fresh pork.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The Commercial's Lagrange, Ind., special says William Kennedy,
Sebastian Goss, and Henry Corbett were instantly killed, William Price seriously injured, and a little son of Kennedy dangerously scalded, by the explosion this afternoon of a boiler in the sawmill of Kennedy & Price, who are among the killed and injured. The bodies of the men were scalded and bruised in a terrible manner.

A WHISKY CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galesburo, Ill., Jan. 20.—Francis Flyn, aged
60 years, was found dead between this city and
the Town of Henderson yesterday. The verdict
of the Coroner's July is, "Too much whisky
and exposure."

AMUSEMENTS.

Metgs and Ingalis.

It has been freely stated that one of the resons why Ges. Meigs was sent to Europe and Gen. Ingalis installed as Acting Quartermaster-General, was for the purpose of getting through the Treasury several large clarms which Ges. Meighad rejected. The House, just before the holdays, called upon the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of all claims passed by Ges. Ingalis and the action taken by Ges. Meigs on the same. The statement has just been completed, and does not seem to bear out the charge which have been made. Ges. Ingalis appears to have allowed but two claims disallowed by Ges. Meigs. "Ernani" was cast as follows last night:

The opera went off smoothly, the orchestral parts being done with notable precision and effect. Mrs. Van Zandt showed no traces of the severe work she has been required to do this tight week. Her voice was apparently as freshlast as it was Tuesday in "Maritana" or Wednesday in "The Maritana" of Figare." She reas it was Tuesday in "Maritana" or Wednesday in "The Marriage of Figure." She received an encore for her singing of "Ernani, fly
with me," in the first ast. Her duet
with Mr. Castle in the second act
was also beautifully rendered. Heracting was apathetic and neavy, though not more
so than usual. Mr. Castle was earnest and conscientious, if not always successful. He came
out strongly in the dying scene, departing from
this life with more enthustasm than is usual on
such trying occasions. Mr. Carleton was under
the necessity of saving his voice, having a large
share of work to do this week. He obstinately

refused an encore, which he had well earns. "Though O'er Your Fleeting Pleasures." tomb of Charlemague. Mr. Conly was vereptable as Ruy Gomez. He eang a ish Dotard" better than we have it given here for several years part of the opera that was best was the finals to the third act. which is the very experial appliance. was the finals to the third act, which is soone to very general appleuse, was rapeaud entire. The effect of it was marred by the matake of one of the subordinate characters. It Nichols, who labored under the delusion that he was the chief person on the stage. His attempto make himself compicuous only made has dicultus—such virtue is there in aiming too his. His strained action and shadent votes provided a smile in all parts of the house at an inapposite a smile in all parts of the house at an inapposite. moment. The audience was innancing an off night. Every east down-stairs was and the galleries were comfortably filled to night "Mignon," with Miss Hellegg in the univole.

THE ADELPHI.

We advise ladies not to paironize the Adelph while the predent bill remains unchanged. To play which concludes the performance is untit to be given in any decent theatre. Policemen and the only members of society who should have a and they should not hear it more than once.

THE HALL COMBINATION. Mr. Haverly has become temporarily resolute for the Hall Combination, which will appear at the Academy of Music under his maagament next week. We heat various aplaints of Mr. Hall from members of the pany, but doubtless his greatest fault is his mis-

THE CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, The minstrel troupe will retarn and occur. Hooley's Theatre next week. The special attractions will be Pat Reoney, the west-known Instrumental, and Schooleraft and Coes.

FINANCIAL,

New 108K, 3ab. 29.—The Islance of John Moles, manufacturer of book-binders' took and dealer in book-binders' materials, No. 43 Central and his liabilities are said be \$100,000.

The liabilities of Kohler & Kupfer, wholest liquor-dealers, No. 32 Broadway, are asserting to be about \$100,000.

WISCONSIN STATE BANKS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tridune, Marison, Wis., Jan. 20.—The fallowing by summary of the statement of the condition twenty-six State Banks Jan. 3: Capital. \$1.22. 831; circulation, \$1.404; deposits, \$7,114.00, specie, \$26,622; cash items, \$238,147; massecurities, \$1,400; b.lls of solvent banks \$24.

JEFFERSONVILLE. IND. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—The S Company of Jeffersonville, Ind., filed a petitie in bankruptcy to-day. The amount of assets and liabilities will probably be \$500,000, the late being less than half this amount.

DR. S. G. HOWE. Reminiscence of His Life Abroad Louisville Courier-Journal. there when one of the Polish insurrect put down. The disaster filled Paris with crown of Polish refugees. A Committee for the addof these sufferers was formed, of which Late-ette was President. Dr. Howe was one of the ette was Prezident. Dr. Howe was one of the officers of the Committee, and attracted the notice and won the affection of Lafyetis by his great services. During the early proceedings of this Committee it was found necessary to send a secret agent to Berin. From this enter bruse those most ready to undertake other peritions deeds shrunk, and, smog those who were in the secret, Lafaretts did signed the sample volunteer. At length Dr. How volunteered to face the peril, but Lafayetters fused the offer, because, he said, he could not spare Dr. Howe from the work in Paris. But the necessity was urgent, and, as no other perspare Dr. Howe crouse, he said, he could see spare Dr. Howe from the work in Paris. But the necessity was urgent, and, as no other person could be found for the trust, Lafayette and the necessity was urgent, and, as no other person could be found for the trust. Lafayette and Dr. Howe. Lafayette drew up a letter of isstruction for Dr. Howe, and the Dostor starist for Berlin, under the conviction the secret the mission was unknown to all eave Lafayette and himself. Berlin was reached in safety. When Dr. Howe reached the hotel he saw a gentleman walking on the pavement. As non as Dr. Howe's light taggage was disposed of in an upper room he came down stairs to the pavement, where he was sained by the etalege, under the impression that Dr. Howe was a brother Englishman. The gentleman proposed to walk, to which Dr. Howe agreed. After walking together toward the shouths, they started back on their return to the hotel. For comreason, but not on account of anything conseded with the secret mission, Dr. Howe scopped a short time in the suburbs. As he turned towards the hotel, he saw his English friend walkwards the botel, be saw his English friend wall ing the pavement evidently in great perturbation. As he passed Dr. Howe he whispers without stopping, "The gens during are all you." Dr. Howe had Lafayette's letter of in without stopping, "The gens darmes are after without stopping, "The gens darmes are after you." Dr. Howe had Lafayette's letter of isstructions in his pocket, and knowing that is would compromise him he at once determined on his course. The three soldiers entered he room with him, and they were thrown from the guard by Dr. Howe's apparent willingness is go with them. As they descended the narrow stairs one of the soldiers was in advance and one on each sida of Dr. Howe. At the head of a long flight of stairs, Dr. Howe suddenly saired his right and left companions and hurled them headlong against the soldier in front, all three of the soldiers falling to the bottom of the stair, Dr. Howe returned to his room, locked the doc, and prepared for the destruction of the letter of instructions. The guard understood this as perfectly as Dr. H. understood it. Two of them sat down near his door; the other went into the yard. When Dr. Howe opened his window to throw out the letter in small fragments, the guard gathered hie pieces. Dr. Howe said he was confident that no one of the pieces had two letters on it. After the completion of the millitation Dr. Howe opened his door and surrendered. He was marched off to the prison, and neft morning taken before the military police, when to his horror, he saw his letter as perfectly put together as it had been before he tore it mis pieces. He was ordered to a Prussian fortrees see the frontier for confinement in a dungen. He knew that at one part of the journey the vehicle approached within about a mile of the frontier, and, on reaching that point, he sprange from the wagon and started for the boundary line. Unfortunately he sprained his antie, which is the frontier, for fear that he would use it is mitigate the sufferings in his sprained and after many vexatious delays, he finally secured the mitigate the sufferings in his sprained and after many vexatious delays, he finally secured the release of Dr. Howe. He constitution was shattered, and he was for many years a sufface.

trees, etc. They had all been cut down with win thind the Bull Pen; not a tree or a shruh was standing, and, owing to the "pure cussedness" of Riebeas in not furnissing wood to cook what little, and beans they did give us to eat, we were count of the not form for event under ground, in order to the roots of the above-mentioned shade trees. I emission to dig from for event under the roots of the above-mentioned shade trees. I emission in the same and the standing of the minister of their ness.

One was the willingness he manifested to far timers and roots a basic standing the standing of our prisent March, '04, for unruly conduct inside the standam, which pracing in position a battery with to shell the prisoners in case our armies can ear. Again, this time a personal affair. One halter wagut, this time a personal affair, on alite in August, 1804, a burnis party was called bury several wagon loads of corposes the dealt was then firty or sixty per day, and on the resulving fin some wood (this was after we had dug uburnis all the stumps and roots). For this service were to receive an extra ration of bugs, bean pode horse, or corned nuite. On the return of the last, however, the same and the works of bante. This humans individual Capt, which should have been emblas the works of bante. This humans individual Capt, wire, who saw, or thought he saw, that tho much food for one man, and with that the forethought and discrimination which marked hire career, ordered me to throw it saws. I for silent, heart spoken prayer for Wirz them.

Another: In Angust and September a large may for them as a premium for shooting a Yankee near the Dead Line, and in more than one instance of unnels were worked, and Mr. Wirz, in ordice trees the rigitance of the guard, offered a furle to them as a premium for shooting a Yankee near the Dead Line, and in more than one instance of the same and the property of the standam one instance of the party of the standam one were apprised of the fact that some of their a had been missand by reason of t

The Mobile (Als.) Register protests against any movement to induce Senator Goldbreith to resign, saving that the Democrats of Albhama were fully aware of his infirm health whe they elected him, and that it would be the height of ingratitude to a faithful public servant to being that fact as an objection againshim now that he has lost his private fortune and in his old age is dependent upon his official salary.

Mrs. Lucy J. Devore has sued six liquor-dealers of Sioux City, claiming \$60,000 actual accomplary dranges for selling has been been contrary to law.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH COUNCIL. New York, Jan. 20.—It was determined reterday that the Plymouth Church Advantage Council should be called for Feb. 8. Letters of

invitation are to be sent out, with a letter mis-sive, to between 100 and 200 churches, clergy

men, professors, and delegates, and will mailed this week. It has been decided to withhold the list of churches mentioned in the calunti the letters of their acceptance shall have been received, and the membership of the Council settled in that way.

ANDERSONVILLE.

The Spot Which Mr. Hill Would Have Us Believe a Paradise.

Statement of Charles Richardson, Wi Endured Its Horrors for Six Months.

Description of the Vile Den --- The Da Life--- Yelping Bloodhounds---Futile Attempts at Liberty.

No Shelter, No Clothing, No Mercy of A Sort-A Story of Terrible Oraelty and Suffering.

Editor Wisconsin : Ever and snon the at of prison cruelties at the South raises to the state, and for a time claims the attention of t ole. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not do ord it is well that it should not be allowed est, so long as there is one of the survivors to tell the tale of horror,—as he himself nessed and partook thereof. So long as ther one of the perpetrators of the Andersons cruelties, or any one who dares to eulogize more active participants therein, this stain Christian civilization should be forever proug fresh in all its barbaric intensity to haunt the and as this occasion seems meet for one, least, of the Andersonville survivors to be hea of your permission to occupy a small port of your paper in order to give vent to my fo ings. For ten years I have "nursed my wrat

ings. For ten years I have "nursed my wrau antil now it is red hot.

The medium of human language fails to every all, or a part, of the meaning involved prison life at the South during the late Rebelli is is true that a great part of the personal farings must forever remain with the secret anwritten history. A few, who were themsel immediate actors in the tragic scenes, may hearse the story of their individual experient nd thus furnish, as it were, the key to u the gates through which others may en take a look. This is, it seems to me, the quainted with this thrilling portion of the

dark side.

While I do not now propose to tell all I k and have experienced of prison life at the So I must, perforce, say something, as I was on the fortunates, or, if you please, unfortuna the fortunates, or, if you please, unfortunawhose lot was cast in the Confederacy as a prison
war. By aught I may say I do not expect to shape
course of Congress in the Amnesty bid, but I sha
least, relieve my feelings.

There can be no good and valid reason for any
to make a false report of the miseries heaped on
Union soldiers while prisoners of war. To tell
truth is all that is needed to convince any reason
man of the barbarities and fiendash attempts of the
suthority at the South to deprive our sold
whom the ill-fortunes of war had thrown into
hands, of every comfort and enjoyment of life,
first experience at their hands was of this nat
On Oct. 28, 1868, I had the misfortune to tail inst
hands of Col. John S. Mosby and his guarrillas,
among the first orders to me was, "Get out o' to
boots," a large pair for wet weather use, in return
which there was left me the alternative of
taking those discarded by my captor or go bardor
Hen Hill, of Georgia, has drawn what he cat
true picture-of prison-fars at Elmira, Camp Dou
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4.889 prisoners:
7.115 pairs drawers (Oanton fiannel).

480 prisoners: 7,175 pairs drawers (Canton flannel). 6,260 ahrts (daunel). 8,807 pairs wooten socis. 1,664 jackets and coats. 3,480 pairs bootees.

But to return to the allusions to Anderson But to return to the allusions to Andersonville. Ben Hill, and his glowing description of the place second Garden of Eden, with pleasant grounds, a trees, running streams of water, all surrounded

has merely heard of Andersonville and I Mr. Bichardson passed many weary mon the losthsome prisons prepared for our so and, in mere rapid detail of the cruel and

ed an encore, which he had well carned, of sed an encore, which he had well carned, of hough Oler Your Fleeting Pleasures " at the both of Charlemagne. Mr. Conly was very actable as Kur Gomez. He sang "Fooland" better than we have heard given here for several years. The the opera that was best done the finale to the third act, which in the finale to the third act. The effect of it was marred by the misse of one of the subordinate characters.

We advise ladies not to patronize the Adelph hile the present bill remains unchanged. The ay which concludes the performance is undit to given in any decent theatre. Policemen are equiv members of society who should hear it dethey should not hear it more than once.

Mr. Haverly has become temporarily respon-ble for the Hall Combination, which will ap-par at the Academy of Music under his mansment next week. We hear various con-aints of Mr. Hall from members of the con-ny, but doubtless his greatest fault is his mis-

THE CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
The minstrel troupe will return and occupy ooley's Theatre next week. The special attractors will be Pat Rooney, the well-known Irish median, and Schoolcraft and Coes.

#### FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 2).—The failure of John R oole, manufacturer of book-binders' tools and saler in book-binders' materials, No. 48 Centra reet, is reported, and his liabilities are said to \$100,000. 5 \$100,000. The liabilities of Kohler & Kupfer, wholesale uor-dealers, No. 32 Broadway, are ascertained be about \$100,000.

WISCONSIN STATE BANKS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Madison, Wis., Jan. 20.—The fallowing his mmary of the statement of the condition of venty-six State Banks Jan. 3: Capital. \$1,283, 11; circulation, \$1,401; deposits, \$7,114,566; agaic, \$20,622; cash items, \$236,1457 public curties, \$1,409; bills of solvent banks, \$344.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—The Soul pany of Jeffersonville, Ind., filed a petition bankruptey to-day. The amount of assets and abilities will probably be \$500,000, the lattering less, than half this amount.

#### DR. S. G. HOWE.

Soon after the success of the Greek revolu-on, Dr. Howe went to Paris on a visit, and was Soon after the success of the Greek revoluon, Dr. Howe went to Paris on a visit, and wa
here when one of the Polish insurrections was
ut down: The disaster filled Paris with crowds
f Polish refugees. A Committee for the relief
f these sufferers was formed, of which Lafaythe was President. Dr. Howe was one of the
discers of the Committee, and attracted the
office and won the affection of Lafayette
y his great services. During the early
recedings of this Committee it was found
accessary to send a secret agent to Berlin.
From this enterprise those most ready to underake other perilons deeds shrunk and, among
hose who were in the secret. Lafayette did not
and a single volunteer. At length Dr. Howe
rolunteered to face the peril, but Lafayette reunsed the offer, because, he said, he could not
spare Dr. Howe from the work in Paris. But
the necessity was urgent, and, as no other person could be found for the trust, Lafayette renear the offer, because, he said, he could not
spare Dr. Howe from the work in Paris. But
the necessity was urgent, and, as no other person could be found for the trust, Lafayette renetantly consensed to intrust the business to
Dr. Howe. Lafayette drew up a letter of intruction for Dr. Howe, and the Dootor started
or Berlin, under the conviction the secret of
the mission was unknown to all save Lafayetts
and imper mounted to intrust the business to
the Dr. Howe reached the hotel he saw a
centleman walking on the pavement. As soon
a Dr. Howe's light langage was disposed of
an upper noon he came down stairs to the
avement, where he was saluched by the stranger,
nder the impression that Dr. Howe was a
cother Englishman. The gentleman proposed
walk, to which Dr. Howe agreed. After walkg together toward the shourbs, they started
ack on their return to the hotel. For some
ason, but not on account of anything connectinvite the secret mission, Dr. Howe stopped a
hort, time in the suburbs. As he turned toards the hotel, he saw his English friend walkg the pavement evidently in gr nort time in the snburbs. As he turned toards the botel, he saw his English friend walking the pavement evidentity in great perturbs
on. As he passed Dr. Howe he whispered,
ithout stopping, "The gens darmes are after
on." Dr. Howe had Lafayette's letter of inructions in his pocket, and knowing that it
ould compromise him he at once determined
a his course. The three soldiers entered his
com with him, and they were thrown from their
nard by Dr. Howe's apperent willingness to
be with them. As they descended the narrow
airs one of the soldiers was in advance and one
acach sida of Dr. Howe. At the head of a
ng flight of stairs, Dr. Howe suddenly seized
a right and left companions and hurled them
addiong against the soldier in front, all three
the soldiers falling to the bottom of the stair,
r. Howe returned to his room, locked the door,
de prepared for the destruction of the letter of
structions. The guard understood this as percity as Dr. H. understood it. Two of them
t down near his door; the other went into the
ard. When Dr. Howe opened his window to
row out the letter in small fragments, the
ard gathered she pieces. Dr. Howe said he
is consident that no one of the pieces had two
ters on it. After the completion of the mutilabu Dr. Howe opened his door and entrendereds
be was matched off to the prison, and nextbring taken before the military police, where,
his horror, he saw his letter as perfectly put
gether as it had been before he tore it into
sees. He was ordered to a Prissian fortress near
a frontier for confinement in a dungeon. He
ew that at one part of the journey the vehicle
proached within about a mile of the frontier,
d, on resching that point, he sprang from the
gon and started for the boundary line. Unrunniely he sprained his ankle, which interted with his fleetness; bit, notwithstanding
accident, Dr. Howe had nearly reached the
of safety, when his guards caught him
on reaching the prison he was thrown into I
areon, and the authorities not only refused to
intered, and the service of

New York, Jan. 20.—It was determined yearday that the Plymouth Church Advisory uncil should be called for Feb. 8. Letters of itation are to be sent out, with a letter miset al. of the sent out, with a letter me, to between 100 and 200 churches, clergy n. professors, and delegates, and will be alled this week. It has been decided to with the their of churches mentioned in the call the letters of their acceptance shall have in received, and the membership of the Counsettled in that way.

Meigs and figalis.

has been freely stated that one of the resist why Ges. Meigs was sent to Europe and Genalls installed as Acting Quartermater-Generalls for the purpose of getting through the above the clams which Gen. Meigrapieted. The House, just before the holist scalled upon the Secretary of War for a dead statement of all claims passed by Gen. In and the action taken by Gen. Meigs on the a. The statement has first been completed, does not seem to been rout the charges he have been made. Gen. Ingalls appears ave allowed but two claims deallowed by Meigs.

movement to induce Senator Goldhwaite tesign, saving that the Democrats of Alaa were fully aware of his infirm health when elected him, and that it would be the hi of ingratitude to a faithful public serve to bring tass fact as an objection against now that he has lost his private fortune and is old age is dependent upon his official y.

a. Lucy I Devore has sued six liquord f Stoux City, claiming \$50,000 actual uplary damages for selling her has a contrary to hw.

ANDERSONVILLE.

The Spot Which Mr. Hill Would Have Us Believe a Paradise.

Statement of Charles Richardson, Who Endured Its Horrors for Six Months.

Description of the Vile Den ... The Dally Life --- Velping Bloodhounds ---Futile Attempts at Liberty.

No Shelter, No Clothing, No Mercy of Any Sort-A Story of Terrible Oruelty and Suffering.

Editor Wisconsin : Ever and anon the story of prison cruelties at the South raises to the sur-face, and for a time claims the attention of the people. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down, and it is well that it should not be allowed to rest, so long as there is one of the survivors left to tell the tale of horror,—as he himself witnessed and partook thereof. So long as there is one of the perpetrators of the Andersonville gruelties, or any one who dares to eulogize the more active participants [therein, this stain on fresh in all its barbaric intensity to haunt them. and as this occasion seems meet for one, at teast, of the Andersonville survivors to be heard, Lask your permission to occupy a small portion of your paper in order to give vent to my feel-ings. For ten years I have "nursed my wrath," mtil now it is red hot.

The medium of human language fails to con-

wy all or a part, of the meaning involved in prison life at the South during the late Rebellion. It is true that a great part of the personal suf-ferings must forever remain with the secrets of anwritten history. A few, who were themselves immediate actors in the tragic scenes, may rehearse the story of their individual experience, and thus furnish, as it were, the key to unlock the gates through which others may enter and take a look. This is, it seems to me, the only way by which the people at large can become acquainted with this thrilling portion of the War's tark side.

While I do not now propose to tell all I know and have experienced of prison life at the South,
I must, perforce, say something, as I was one of the fortunates, or, if you please, unfortunates, whose lot was cast in the Confederacy as a prisoner of

the fortunates, or, if you please, unfortunates, whose lot was cast in the Confederacy as a prisoner of war. By aught I may say I do not expect to shape the course of Congress in the Amnesty bill, but I shall, at least, relieve my feelings.

There can be no good and valid reason for any one lo make a false report of the miscries, heaped on the Union soldiers while prisoners of war. To tell the truth is all that in needed to convince any reasonable man of the barbarities and fiends in attempts of those in authority at the South to deprive our soldiers, whom the ill-fortunes of war had thrown into their hands, of every comfort and enjoyment of life. My first experience at their hands was of this nature: On Oct. 28, 1863. I had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Col. John S. Mosby and his guerrillas, and among the first orders to me was, "Got viot of them boots," a large pair for wet weather use, in return for which there was left me the alternative of either 'taking those discarded by my captor or go barefooted.

Ben Hill, of Georgia, has drawn what he calls a true picture of prison-fare at Elmirs, Camp Douglas, Fort Delaware, and other places. Of the truth of this, I cannot personally speak, and must quote from published documents.

While the Rebels were robbing their prisoners, the authorities at Fort Delaware issued, between Sept. 1, 1863, and May 1, 1864, the following amounts and kinds of clothing, and that, too, to an average of omy 4,489 prisoners:

7.115 pairs drawers (Canton fiannel).

8.807 pairs uboless.

9.216 pairs uboless.

9.218 pairs uboless.

1.219 pairs thousers.

4.758 woolen biankets.

2.268 great-chats.

Darling a captivity covering eighteen months and one fact the prisoners in the pris

After the second history of the prison grant of the ramining stream of water, all surrounded by a beautiful to delen, with pleasant grounds, shade trees, remning streams of water, all surrounded by a beautiful to delen, with pleasant grounds, there was the colleder, and the surrounded for the place as a few running streams of water, all surrounded by a beautiful to delen, with pleasant grounds, shade trees, remning streams of water, all surrounded by a beautiful to delend where the immates were comforted by the running streams of water, all surrounded by a beautiful to delend where the immates were common with all others, was robbed of everything of value before entering the terrible den. He supports that the contrary was the exigences of the case required and opportunity offered, clothed, and cared for by attentive waiters. It is to thim! It is a fact, however, that there was a few running streams of water, all surrounded to garden, but it was after with vermin and flish brought from the camp of the prison-guard, situated about 200 rods above, through which it playfully rippied before it reached the prisoners. This, it will be remembered, was our drinking water. Then the allusion to shade toos, see. They had all been cut down with which to build the But Hen; not a tree or a shrub was left standing, and, owing to the "pure cussedness" of the delens in not furnishing wood to cook what little bugs had passed by.

THE DEATH-BATE

THE DEATH-BATE

Was enormous, naturally. Every advantage was given of fifty or sixty per doing the prison man were obliged to bury sixty per doing the first poor sixty per data sometimes, when there was an warrang?!!!

THE DEATH-BATE

THE DEATH-BATE

THE DEATH-BATE

THE DEATH-BATE

Was enormous, naturally. Every advantage was given of fifty or sixty per doing to the prace of all mongately. The union man were obliged to fifty or sixty per doing to the process of the prison of the Lis too thin! It is a fact, however, that there was a few running stream of water coursing through the garden, but it was after with vernin and fill brought from the camp of the prison-guard, situated about 200 rods above, through which it playfully rippled before it reached the prisoners. This, it will be remembered, was cut officing water. Then the allusion to shade trees, etc. They had all been cut down with which to build the Paul Paul, not a tree or a shrub was left standing, and, owing to the "pure cussedness" of the Rebeas in not furnishing wood to cook what little bugs and beans they did give us to eat, we were compelled to dig from 3 to 8 feet under ground, in order to get the roots of the above-mentioned shade trees. Kind, considerate masters!

Allusion lealso made to the uniform kindness of Mr. Wirz. Yes, now come to think of it, I do remember some of his acts. Judge for yourself of their kindness.

Che was the willingness he manifested to furnish

Aliusion islaio made to the uniform kindness of Mr. Whrz. Yes, now come to think of it, I do remember some of his acts. Judge for yourself of their kindness.

One was the willingness he manifested to furnish timbers and ropes to hang six of our prisoners in March, %, for unruly conduct inside the chockade. Again, kindly placing in position a battery with which to shed the prisoners in case our armies came too enear. Again, this time a personal affair. One day, inter in Angust, 1804, a burial party was called for to bury seversi wagon loads of corpses (the death-rate was then fifty or sixty per day), and on the return of burn gin some wood (this was after we had dug up and burnt all the stimps and roots). For this service we were to receive an extra ration of bugs, bean pods, sait horse, or corned mult. On the return of the burial party, having passed the commissary store, I observed a sinister-locking specimen of a man standing near the gate, above which should have been emblasoned the words of Danta. This humane individual was Capt, Wirz, who saw, or thought he saw, that I had too much food for one man, and with that Cartsian foreshought and discrimination which marked his entire career, ordered me to throw it away. I offered a silicat, heart-spoken prayer for Wirz then.

Another: It is human nature for all captives to long to them as a prenitum for shooting a Yankee at or near the Dead Line, and in more than one instance it was done.

Another: It is human nature for all captives to long for liberty, and in this respect the Andersonwille prisoners were auman, but Wirz did not seem to think so. With all his barefor our comfort we longed to be free, and no danger was too great to resist the temptation when once the opportunity, however light, presented itself. Escapes were of prisoners were summan, but Wirz did not seem to think so. With all his harder our comfort we longed to be free, and no danger was too great to resist the temptation when once these portunity, however light, presented itself. Escapes were of

Capt. Wirz, C. S. A., there was a stranger in hell for supper.

With these fee allusions to the treatment of prisoners, I leave the subject. There are others whose experience has been the counterpart of mine.

But I capt the subject. There are others whose experience has been the counterpart of mine.

But I capt the subject that the magnanimal post the victors to be unapproached by other nations; our generosity is beyond doubt, and car enemies must acknowledge it. Our arms have long since conquered their proud hosts; our kindness must now subdue the emmity of their hearis, but we must neither be too lemient nor too severe. For the leaders, who pracipitated as into four years of bloodshied and war, and who have now, by the grace of the people, been alreaded to full elizabeth, and yet the same unrepentent nebel of years ago, no punishment is too severe; but to the poor miguided masses, that elemency which only a noble people are capable of searcing should be vouches for.

CHARLES RICHARDOON.

The above letter does not come from one who has merely heard of Andersonville and Libby: Mr. Bichardson passed many weary months in

rending incidents which came to his notice, could versation with him, we learned many facts regarding Andersonville which may not be known to our readers, and which, therefore, we repro-

duce.

WHAT ANDERSONVILLE WAS.

To begin with, Andersonville was merely a railway station—not a town. A stockade, surcounding about 10 or 12 acres of cleared ground, had been constructed, thus forming a pen; a piece of forest land had been cleared—the trees piece of Torest land had been cleared—the trees felled had been planted like poets in the ground (thus forming a protection-wall), and—this was Andersouville. Union prisoners were put through the hugh gale, in this tree-fence, and were in Andersouville Prison. No building, no shed, no tree, no shrub in the entire inclosure! And here, in all kinds of weather, the heavy rain, followed by the burning sun, the poor captives, half-starved and half-clothed, dragged out weary months.

So there was simply a huge clearing, as open-air spot, for a war-prison. The rebel guards had quarters outside, and their batteries were located upon eminences overlooking the den, ready at any moment to send their store of deadly shot and shell into the crowding mass of dying, abject mortals, whose only sin was that of trying to protect their country's rights.

THE DEATH-LINE.

The sentries paced their beats (little platforms running along the stockated), and watched the death-line, mentioned in Mir. Richardson's letter. This was a line running about 20 foot from the fonce; to approach it was death, and, as the sentries were given a furlough for killing any of the prisoners, they didn't stop to make exact calculations; if a man was anywhere near the line, and the sentry happened to want a furlough, the rifle would do its deadly work.

THE STREAM felled had been planted like poets in the ground

make eract calculations; if a man was anyware near the line, and the seniry happened to want a furlough the rifle would do its deadly work.

Which Congressman Hill talks of was a miserable little ditch. It passed through the stockade-den, from west to ceast, after having first passed through the Rebet eamp. The reader may know what that means: The refuse of that camp would into the little brook, and then passed through the den—and this vile, disease-breeding, loatheome stuff was all that the Union soldiers had to drink, and all that they had to wash in; and to approach this they were obliged to wade through the brooks,—sinking to their knees nearly at every step. The reader must think what all this means; the mere words don't express it.

And in this inclosure were confined at one time THINITY-THERE THOUSAND MEN.

each a walking akeleton; with no life, no hope—nothing but a crushed, broken spirit! They were crowded so closely together that it was almost impossible for one to lie down without touching another.

THE SUFFERING.

What pen can describe the sufferings! Huddled together, insufficiently clothed, covered with vermin, slowly starving, with no hope before them,—is it to be wondered at that old Andersonville prisoners feel their blood tingle, even at this late day, when they hear a Congressman upon the floor of the House cover the den with almost a halo of glory?

During June, 1884, it irained for twenty-seven days. The showers were followed by the flerce heat of the burning sun. Not a shired of shade anywhere! What followed? The poor fellows who were barefooted and half-naked saw their skin dry up like parchment—crack open; gangrens lest in, and the loathsome all-ment ate off fingers, toes, feet, and legs. No medical attendance—not even a little shade to hide the swollen, bistering, bleeding, mortifying bodies from the ecoching sun! Men whose feet were swollen to double size, and cracked with the parching sun, used to sit all day long with a strip of cloth or an old coat (if they could get it) thrown over

the poor fellow was generally sure to come back, almost killed.

THE RATIONS.

About noon every day wagons of provisions would frundle into camp, and the haif-starved fellows would fall in, in detachments, for rations, and this food was brought in in the wagons that were used for carrying the dead bodies to be buried. Once per day these were served. Each man received one handful of baked beans, a piece of bread about 2 inches square, and a piece of boiled mule or horse a trifle larger, and this was the day's rations f A part of this supply was cooked—a part raw; to those who secured it raw it was intended to give wood to cook it by; but notwithstanding the inmense forcests just beyond, wood was not given in sufficient quantities, and the prisoners were obliged to dig down into the earth for roots and dry them in the sun in order to be able to cook their food.

No TREES.

dry them in the sun in order to be able to cook their food.

No TREES.

And this answers Mr. Hill, who claimed there were ahade-trees in the vile den. There was not one branch or twig in the entire inclosure. In order to get any of those "trees" he speaks of, the soldiers dug into the earth 10 feet to secure hithe roots to cook mule-flesh to eat, to keep from starving: I!!

THE DEATH-RATE

was enormous, naturally. Every advantage was given disease. The poor fellows would drop off at the rate of fifty or sixty per day. The Union man were obliged to bury their own dead, and sometimes, when there was unusual work to berform, were offered extra rations for doing it. Mr. Richardson cites one instance where the man Wirz compelled him to throw away the food he had thus carned, thinking that it too much resembled a good mouthful of sustenance.

RAIMENT.

Mr. Richardson ahows by figures that Confederate

IN CONCLUSION,
we merely wish to state that this article but imperfectly sets forth the horrors of Andersonville, which, as has been said, Mf. Hill now makes out to be a soft of Garden of Eden. We have sketched these facts because we are apt to forget history too fast. We have dealt with Andersonville because that is the one point up for argument, although we might have told of Richmond, where, to approach a window for fresh air, was instant death. Andersonville was the worst of all the dens—though many of the others nearly equaled it.

BILLS OF LADING .-- RECENT DECISIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Milwaukee, Jan. 15. - I have read with care your editorial of this date on the recent de-cision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of David Dows & Co., of New York, against the Milwaukee banks. The case was an important one, not so much because over \$100,000 were involved, but especially because of its important bearing on those immense transactions in which our shippers of grain and

banks are daily interested.

I may be mistaken, but I think I can discern in the tone of your article the sentiment that the correctness of the decision is open to doubt, and that, if it was not unjust, at any rate it is to

and that, if it was not unjust, at any rate it is to be regarded as an extreme applicature of the doctrine of "caveat emptor."

Although I am usither a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, I think a thorough understanding of all the circumstances would show the indisputable correctness of this unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court, and also that, had the decision been different, it would have revolutionized the whole business of our banks in making advances on drafts on Eastern houses, accompanied by bills of lading as security.

curity.

The facts were simply these: Several commission houses in Milwaukee bought wheat ordered by A. F. Smith & Co., of Oswego, and as the cargoes were shipped they drew drafts on Smith & Co. for the full price, and attaching the bills of lading to the drafts, negotiated them with the Milwaukee banks, having first conveyed the title state which the property of the bills of the carbon state. smith & Co. for the drafts, negotiated them with the Milwankee banks, having first conveyed the utile to the wheat, by indorsing the bills of lading over to the banks. The banks forwarded the bills of lading and drafts to an Oswego bank, with instructions to hold the grain for them till the drafts were paid. The Oswego bank stored the grain on its arrival in the Corn Exchange Elevator, stating that the grain so stored was the property of the Milwankee banks and subject to their order. The Corn Exchange Elevator was the property of A. F. Smith & Co. and, although this wheat was bought and shipped with the money of the Milwankee Banks, and stored in the elevator as the property of and subject to the order of said banks, it was sold by A. F. Smith & Co. to David Dows & Co. In plain English, Smith stole this wheat and sold it to David Dows & Co., and the Supreme Court unanimously decided that Smith, having no title to the wheat, could not convey any title to Dows & Co., but that it remained the property of the Milwankee banks.

The Supreme Court truly says that David Dows & Co., "are the victims of a gross fraud perpetrated by A. F. Smith & Co., and, however unfortunate their case may be, they cannot be relieved by casting the loss upon the plaintiffs (the Milwankee banks), who are at least equally innocent with themselves, and who have used the extremest precaution to protect their title." If the decision had been against the banks what safety would there be in any bank in Milwankee, Chicago, or elsawhere making advances on wheat in similar circumstances? A decision against the banks would have led to a complete revision of the mode of making advances on shipments of grain, and, however, distasteful the result of this suit may be to Eastern dealers, there can be no doubt of it being a fertunate one for Western interests.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats Resolve in Favor of Abolishing Township Organization in This County.

Final Adjournment of the State "Farmers'" Association at Bloomington.

Continued to a Late Hour. No One Reported Talked to Death, the Janitar Exhibiting Immortal Endurance.

THE DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Democratic Central Com-nities of Chicago was held at the party headquarters last evening, the special object being to receive and act upon a plan for the organization of ward and district clubs, which had been re-ferred at a former meeting to a sub-committee. P. H. Smith was in the chair, and Miles Keho filled the position of Secretary. There were present Patrick H. Rafferty, Gen. Cameron, Judge Forrester, Guetavus A. Van Buren, B. McKenna, and James Dooley.

Miles Kence presented the report of the Sub-Committee, a lengthy document entirely devoid of public interest. It met with the bitter opposition of Mr. Rafferty, who said he had studied the question, and had a plan of his own, which he dealt out in small parcels during the consid-

the dealt out in small parcels during the consideration of the report.

After an hour or more discussion, the original report was adopted with slight amendments. The report was subsequently ordered printed for distribution in the different wards in the city.

Township oneanization.

Mr. Kehoe submitted the following:

Resolved, That we favor the aboition of township organization in Cook County, on the ground that it is useless, expensive, and complicated, both unjust and oppressive in its operation; and,

Winneas, It is provided by law that upon the petition of one-fifth of the legal voters of any chunty under township organization, to be ascertained by the vote cost at the last Presidential election, it shall be the duty of the County Beard to submit to the people at the next election the question of the continuance of township organization in said county; therefore,

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken by this Committee to prepare and circulate the necessary petition, so that the question may be submitted to the people at the election in April next.

Mr. Kehoe said, in support of his resolution, that of all the curess of the city the Town Boards were the greatest. They were not the creatures of the Democratic party, but he thought that party should take the lead in abolishing them.

Mr. Cameron suggested that the resolution should be amended so as to apply to the city only.

only.

Judge Forrester thought the amendment was

Judge Forrester thought the amendment was impracticable, and if made the State Constitution, wherein special legislation was prohibited, would be in the way.

Obadiah Jackson, being present on other business, was called on for an opinion. He said he did not think the amendment proper or feasible. He was heartily in favor of the resolution, and thought if the Democratic party would take the initiative in carrying out its purpose that thousands of votes would be gained, and the public treasury would be saved thousands of dollars.

Other gentlemen followed in short addresses, after which the resolution was usanimously adopted. Obadiah Jackson, Judge Forrester, and Thomas Hoyne, were appointed a committee to draw up the petition contemplated by the resolution.

The Committee then held a private meeting to counsel as to the best steps to be taken to secure the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention in this city. It appears an informal meeting of prominent Democrats was held to the same end a few days ago.

THE REPUBLICANS. FIRST WARD CLUB.

The First Ward Republicans met at the Re publican headquarters, corner of Lake and zation. There were present a goodly number of prominent gentlemen, L. L. Colburn in the chair. Mr. S. D. Haskell offered the following:

chair. Mr. S. D. Haskell offered the following:

Resolved, That the First Ward Republican Club
shall be composed of Republicans who are actual
residents of the ward; shall become members upon
giving to the Secretary their name, place of residence,
occupation or profession, and no one shall vote who
has not thus become a member.

The officers of the Club were elected, as follows: President, L. L. Colburn; Vice-Fresidents, J. K. Knickerbocker, H. F. Lewis, Simeon
W. King, Washington Libby, Thomas Wickarsham, and Louis Hass; Secretary, W. J.
Brown; Treasurer, Watt S. Carver; Executive
Committee, W. A. Montgomery, George M.
Kimbark, John McGill, James George, and S. D.
Hastell; Delegates to the Central Club, H. F.
Lewis and W. A. Montgomery.
On motion of Mr. Roche, the officers of the old

On motion of Mr. Boche, the officers of the old First Ward Republican Club will be invited to meet the new organization at the next meeting, to harmonize the two organizations and effect a

Adjourned till Tuesday eveing at the Sherman

Adjourned till Tuesday eveing at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p.m.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club will hold its regular meeting Saturday evening at No. 960 Wabash avonne. The subject for discussion will be, "That an honest City Government can be best secured by centralization of power."

The Hon. B. O. Cook, Norman Williams, Esq., and Kirk Hawes, Esq., will address the meeting. and Kirk Hawes, Esq., will address the meeting.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.
THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 20.—The State Farmers' Association convened at 9 for its third and ready for red-hot war. Now this is not exactly
the temper in which a prudent party, in an
emergency, would be likely to prefer to see their
Presidential champion.

Neither Morton nor Blaine could tolerate the
ides of a second place on the ticket. With them
it is first place or no place. If either of them
rides the high horse, it must be in front. When
the friends of these foremost candidates discover, perhaps before the meeting of the Convention, but in all probability in the Convention, but in all probability in the Convention
itself that they cannot have their first choice,
the critical moment will have arrived. It is at
this point that the third-term employes expect
to get in their work, and to put upon the counlast day's session. The attendance was less than on yesterday.

After some debate a subscription was taken up to meet the indebtedness of \$100 against the body. Two hundred and twenty-six dollars were raised, and the Association breathed easier.

The body then proceeded to the election of officers, and re-elected the old ones: William F. Flagg. of Madison President; S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, Secretary; and J. H. Pickrell, of Macon, Treasurer.
Russell, of Clinton County; Lewis, of Mc-

Lean; and Armstrong, of LaSalle, were chosen members of the Executive Committee and Vice-

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was discussed later in

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was discussed later in the day:

\*\*Resolved, By the Illinois State Farmers' Association—1. That the experience and observation of the three years that have elapsed since the organization of this Association confirms our conviction of the following fagts: First, that the producing classes of this as well as other countries, including a large part of the agricultural, mechanical, and other inboring classes, do not receive of the wealth which their abor creates such part as their industry, intelligence, and amount of capital inverted entitles tene to, but that, in this country as in the Old World, wealth is accumulating with alarming rapidity in the hands of a few men who control the currency, transportation, and trade of the nation: second, that this is caused in part by legislation that favors the capital classes; in part by compuracies organized by certain their own interest, and against public welfare; and in part by the superior intelligence of the commercial as compared with the industrial classes.

2. That, in view of these facts, we recommend the following action on the part of all farmers and other producers of our own and other States: First, an earnest and universal effort to increase the intelligence of the industrial classes to the industrial classes, by co. and aewspapers. Second, by a cautious but continuous effort to secure, by co-operative associations, based on the Rochalle plan, the advantages of direct trade between producers and consumers, and the abundance in the grantation and the abundance of the result of the credit system.

3. By the nomination and election to office of such men only as are in sympathy with the aspirations, the wants, and the purposes of the industrial classes, and which the principles of Amarican liberty necessitate, and which the industrial classes do not possess.

4. That, among the policies which we regard as most essential for the perfect freedom and well-peing of the agricultural and ether industrial

this point that the third-term employee expect to get in their work, and to put upon the country a ticket something like this: Grant and Hayes.

We presume the friends of Gov. Hayes can truthfully say that they have not contemplated this contingency. It does not seem improbable, however, that they may have soon to consider this idea. Gov. Hayes is well known among politicians as the succreat and most constant and ardent of the admirens of Gen. Grant. We may be sure that Grant knows this thoroughly, and there is something in the nature of gossip at Washington to the effect that Grant may throw his influence in favor of Hayes for the first place on the ticket, preferring him to Morton or Blaine. It is to be thought of, however, before attaching importance to this theory, that Grant has not thus far considered seniously any policy except that of holding on. The presumption that he favors Hayes for the Presidency itself is therefore conjecture only, having, it is extremely likely, the foundation that he thinks well of Hayes, and would naturally look upon him as an admirably acceptable candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is also to be remarked in this connection that if Grant should have his eyes opened to the fact that a third term is impossible, he would care to secure the prestige of naming his successor, and that while he might select Hayes for the first place, the chances are he would look beyond him. We think it not improbable that he might form in his mind such a toket as this: Washburne and Hayes—and in his way recommend it to his devoted and flattering friends.

It may not be imappropriate to say that Bristow would most clearly represent the aggressive spirit of Reform, and command a larger Liberal and outside support than any other Republican candidate who has been named, or who is likely to appear in the convention. We will not undertake to say whether this may be to his advantage among the prevailing politicians. Taking the field as we find it, the appearances are that the Republican nomince will be on

should be made equitable by more careful assessment and collection, and ultimately should be direct and upon valuation of property rather and upon consumption; fourth, the protective system, whether of tariffs or patents, having been preverted to subserve private interests rather than promote public welfars, abould be vigorously reformed or abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of diversity of the subserve private interests rather than promote public welfars, abould be puritied by diminishing the special point of diversity of the proposed of abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of diversity of the proposed of abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of diversity of the proposed of abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of diversity of the proposed of abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of diversity of the proposed of abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of abolished; fifth, the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point of abolished; fifth the civil service should be puritied by diminishing the special point in the discussion of positios, we least some of the proposition which in this centennial year of our nations which in this success of thas political dynamicals which in this centennial year of our nations which in this success of the presidence and most extractly press their practical application in public affairs.

The combined wisdom and elocynence of the value of the proposition in the discussion of the resolution on finance, which debate was the citimination of the verification which in the public opinion in liamition County.

At near the witching hour The Feast of Gabble and the Flow of Bosh

co-operation, constituted the entire work of the afternoon.

LAST MOMENTS.

At near the witching bour the Farmere Association lost as grip, and the sax who had the plack to see it through wended their way on foot to the depots. The amissements of the evening were a lecture on taxation by A. O. Griggsby, of Bloomington, one on river transportation by W. T. Stackpole, and one by W. F. Flagg on mutual life assurance, interspersed with gab, gab—limitless, unceasing, and pointless gab. When the final hour came, Flagg and Sanish had both vanished, and Buell, of Whiteside, was in the chair. One by one, the rural Communists dropped out, leaving the last speaker talking to the janitor.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
Special Disputes to The Change Tribune.
Madison, Wis., Jan. 20.—The Republican State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention Feb. 22, to nominate delegates to the National Convention and Presidential Electors The call copies the words of the National Com

mittee.

FENNSTLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

HARRISBURG. Pa., Jan. 20.—The Democratic
State Central Committee met here to-day, and
decided to hold their Convention at Lancaster,
March 29.

decided to hold their Convention at Laneaster, March 22.

MILWAUKEZ.

MILWAUKE

tion. A resolution unanimously passed that the Hon. James G. Blaine is the choice of the Re-publicans of Maine for President.

which, when the test comes, prudent politicians will first hesitate and then remonstrate, and then

to get in their work, and to put upon the country a ticket something like this: Grant and

bis strength will fade like a dream.

Blaine is forcing the fighting, an

brick and a box of gold ore. The specimens are accompanied by letters giving particulars, which would indicate that the new discovery exceeds any other mineral deposit in the world. PRESIDENTIAL Inside Information-The Meaning of CITY REAL ESTATE.

Cincinnati. FOR SALE 25, 20, 100, OR 200 FERT, CORNER Wabast av. and Fifty-eventh-st., on monthly payments to sull purchasers. MATSON HILL, 57 Washing-We have a few items of inside information FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—EY THE OWNER, house is Sixteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-av., a three-story marble-front, with all modern in-provements, it rooms and good cellar. Also for 19 in 1115 it, on northeast corner of Union and inscheresia.; alley on north and east. Inquire at 45 Pritch-ax. from Washington that may interest our readers.

It is thoroughly understood among the Ropublicans that Grant is substantially a candidate for a third term. It is said of him that he will not FOR SALE NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE BARgain-risinity this and Rushus. Elegant congenmarble front, 14 rooms. A. PATTERSON, 162 Washingdo anything, but that he expects his reticence, the force of his will upon the negroes and officeholders, and the jealousies aroused between op-posing candidates, to result in the exigency in

tonest.

FOR SALE-86.556-NICE STORE AND GOOD

dwelling over, with modern improvements; lot 25:125

No. 267 West. Chreego-ave., now rentedwell, with stree
pared, and is aplended business property; owner goin
out of edg, and is bound to sail at once; a great bargain
T. B. BOYD, Room 14. 188 Madison-at. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

ONAMA. Jan. 20.—Mr. Clark, the General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has just received from Col. Downey, the dis-

coverer and owner of the Centennial mine, near Laramie, Wyoming Territory, a \$2,000 gold

posing candidates, to result in the exigency in which he is to be called to save the country again. Then he will be ready to respond. He will consent to stay where he is. Of course he has not the slightest doubt that all these things will turn out just so, and the evil influence of the gang of brothers-in-law and military favorites about the White House is intensely for a third term. This is not confecture or gossip, or malice, or hatred, or invention, or anything but isformation; and we may say confidently to any lepublican politicians in the rural regions who are disposed to doubt that this state of facts exists, that if they will appeal confidentially to any of the members of their party in Wachington who are in a position to know the whole truth, they will find that we have stated it with impartiality and precision. NOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; IS I miles; 46 minutes; 10 cents fare; \$5 commutation per year; even irelux Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpressed. Houses built to order, and add on time. GOMGER. CLARKE, Agent, No. II; Camber of Commerce. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FARM OF 70 ACRES-FINE OR control of the co

will find that we have stated it with impartiality and precision.

In the meantime, there are two strong mencoming to the front as Republican candidates and obscuring the pretensions of others. We refer to Blaine and Morton. They are in the thick of the dust, and their necks are cletbed in the thunder that is peculiar to the war-horse. The first definite trail of strength botween them was in the selection of a place for holding the National Republican Convention. Morton was for Cincinnati. Blaine preferred Philadelphia. Morton's definess and force as a manager and strength in his party are seen in the result.

Morton could command almost anything with the single exception of the thing he wants. His ambition is to be President, and perhaps he could compel his party to nominate him if there was not in his case a question of safety, before which, when the test comes, prudent politicians TOB SALE A GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY-FARM T of 210 acres, improved, about 16 miles from Chicago, close to depot, plenty of hay, water, timber, etc., rich soil; price, 3.28 par acre; 27.000 cash, balance on easy terms. JOHN SYNR, 16 Clark et. Rood 1. JOHN BYRNE, 16 Clarket.. Rood I.

JOB SALE—OB RXCHANGE OR RENT—PARM,
I for good real estate or good livery; one of the best
farms in Michigan. W. RUSSELL SW West Lake-st.

JOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—se ACRES
I of wood land in Berrien County, Mich., with stream
through esstrey? mics from New Buffale, and 3 miles
from M., L. S. R. R. and the lake. Apply to A. W.
SPEIR, & William-ac., New York Orty.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY 'OR cash and lots at Morgan Park, South Englewood, or Western Springs. R. L. BEAINERD, 22 Ashland Block. Western Springs. R. L. Bisainers, South Englewood, or Wortern Springs. R. L. Bisainers, 23 Ashland Block.
Western Springs. R. L. Bisainers, 23 Ashland Block.
50 Park-av.—PLEASAT FRONT CHAMBER
A VERY ELEGANT, BRAND-NEW, UPRIGHT
50 to rest, with or without board, to person of quiet habits and occupied through the day.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, but or south side, between Harrison and Madison-habits and occupied through the day. sts., from 3 to 50 feet front, running to or siding on an alloy. Address V 45, Tribune office.

will first hesitate and then remonstrate, and then his strength will fade like a dream.

Blaine is forcing the fighting, and will continue to do so. He is a man who is growing in the estimation of the country. His acquaintances have long known that he is not only the smartest politician in Congress, but a man of a very high order of ablity. His arrogant superiority on the floor of the House has been anticipated by those who knew him well. He is, however, from one of the remote corners of the country, and in the tempestuous warfare of the House he will have his armor hacked, and, if we may slightly change the figure, his knuckles broken and his ribs bruised, and he will have extraordinary luck if he does not show a staffin of blood on his upper lip and a discoloration of the eyes. At any ratche will be in a perspiration, breathing hard, and ready for red-hot war. Now this is not exactly the temper in which a prudent party, in an TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-A VERY COMFORTABLE LITTLE house with large yard and good harn; can give possession after Feb. It: will include furnace, gas-fixtures, and carpet, and will part of the furniture if desired. Apply added Michigan-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BRICK RESIDENCE TO small family for board of seif and wife; two gentlemon would also like beard. It's Sodgwick-st.

TO RENT-CHRAP, IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, ON corner, I large rooms, all modern improvements. Call at 283 West Harrison-st., corner Gold.

TO RENT-FURNISHED DWELLING, IN EXCEL-tweed Thirty-first and Thirty-scoond-streets, hirpository brick, stone trimmings, brick barn, hot and cold water in all chambers; will read from now tall May I very reasonable, Apply at 86 East Randolph-st. M.

TO BEST RICHLY FURNISHED, WARMED rooms, \$3.50 to \$7 per week. Religio-Philosophica Publishing House, 15 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post Office. Office.

TO RENT. NEW BRICK, SUITE 6 ROOMS, BATH and gain \$20; brick house, 10 seconds, not end both \$40; sear lincoin Park. W. S. DAVIS, 128 Kandolphet I'O RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM I at \$13, \$50, and \$25 per month; best location in the city. At 18 Nouth Claris-st., Room it. TO RENT-RLEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Northeast sorane Wabashav. and Hubbard-court. Apply in building.

ply in building.

TO RENT\_UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLI
for light housekeeping, in new building southwest
corner of Jackson and State-sts. TO RENT-STORES OFFICES. &

TO'REST-A COMMODIOUS, LARGE DOUBLE store, facilis feet, four stores and basement, with two cirrators, and a wide alies in the rear, well calculated and suitable for any large wholesale Dusiness. Inquire at 22 and 27 Scotch Waters. 25 and 27 South Water et.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, NEXT, THAT FINE
I store new occupied by J. L. Wayne, & Son, 14 and 26
Randoiph-st. Light on three sides. Apply to JOSEPH
E. BROWN, Room 8, 185 South Clark-et.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-DOCK FROM MAY 1, AT THE FOOT
of Carpenter and Grove-sta, North Branch; has
been occupied by Miser T. Ames & Ca. as a confrant
since 187. Arrangements could be made for an estimapossesson, R. R. GLARK, Room S, No. 30 Lakaliest. WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A RESPONSIBLE PARTY waris to rest a seat cottage, with large barn, and for 5 acres, in Hyde Park, Englewood, Winnetia, or Kwanston. No notice stace unless a thorough description and terms are given. Address "Palkk," Tribune office. WANTED - TO RENT - NICELY-FURNISHED From near Madison and Paulina-sts. Call on or ad-dress M. H. McNEILL. 661 West Madison-st. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED OR PARof State. Best of refreement Twenty-fourth-si., east
of State. Best of refreement the city in the areaday best of octobe, as party leaves the city in the arealing, Room of Excitange Building, corner, Washington
and Clark. MANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, A HOUSE OF W four or his rooms, one with stable preferred, near corner of North Cartet, and Chicago av. Must be very cheap. Address Pis, Tribuns office.

MACHINERY. A SECOND-HAND PRESSURE BLOWER (ATE force)-pump) wanted, size about 18 to 24 inches di ameter of cylinder preferred. Address, stating particulars, VS, Tribuso office. WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A COMBINED PLAN-er sad matcher, socond-hand. Address, to-day, J P.C. Commercial Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES INSTRUCTION IN EN giah in exchange for German and Freech. Addres 1 8, Tribune office. WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing: tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is segured. Northwest corner Gardner House.

DIVORCES DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; scandal avoided; fee after decree.
Address P. O. Box Sol, Chicago.
DIVORCES-LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDuleraily, fee after decree. Elsrem years' practice
in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1017.

Cincinnati in June Beat neck and neck.

THE NEARING OF CINCINNATI.

New York Tribung.

The Republican National Convention will meet in the place Senator Morton selected. No doubt he believed that some great advantage was to be gained by this selection, or he, a candidate for the Presidency, would not have stooped so far as to take active part in the contest regarding it. He necessarily lost something; he risked much; and whether he gained anything by his success remains to be deter-FOR SALE OR RALE-S MEDIUM GORDON PRESS.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookheepers, Clerks, Ste.
WANTED-A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDZESS
acquisited with the grain farmishing brisiness to
solidit srders in city and suburban towns. References required. Address L & C. Central Hotel, Chicago.
WANTED-ABOUT MARCH 1-A SALESMAN IN
a retail drygnods and clothing. Room, for constr-

WANTED-A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER. The tight party a permanent and very desirable situation is offered with fair salary. R 18, Tribune office WANTED-A SILL CLERK AND COLLECTOR OF WANTED A SILL CLERK AND COLLECTOR OF WANTED A SILL CLERK AND COLLECTOR OF WANTED AS A SIL

Employment Agents
Wanted-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ARkansas; 50 wood-choppers for Wiscorpin; 16 cealminers and 50 agents. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 161 South
Water-st., Boom L. WANTED-COAL MINERS; HALF FARE; RAII road laborers and wood-choppers, 5 men for lighwork in city. E. A. ANGELL, 228 South Water-st.

work in city. E. A. ANGELL. 228 South Water-st.

Miscellantous.

WANTED-GOOD AGENTS, FOR THE VERY
Useful and salable article referred to below. Partice desiring as interview may call upoor the undersigned
at 180 LaSatle-st. basement, to-day and to morrow.
TAKK NOTICE. That the undersigned is the sole sasignee and owner of letters patent of the United States,
issued to A. J. Daxrer on the list day of Seyember. 187,
for "Improvement in Copying Ink," which requires notther water, brush, agor press, and is manufactured only
by Marte" copying ink.
I caution the public against manufacturing, using, or
selling without authority or hoeuse from me, any copyingink which infriegres upon my rights as secured by the
aforesaid letters patent, as I shall prosecute all infringers
by sain in United States Court.

JAMES D. VANDERFORD, St. Louis, Mo. by smit in United States Court.
JAMES D. VANDERFORD, St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED—A LIVE MAN'IN EVERY CITY AND
Wown in the world. You can make \$35 day selling
our Letter-Copying a membertering Co., \$5 Tribuse Building, Agents take notice—To our patrons and Agents
throughout the United States, Canadaa, and Europe.
In answer to the card of James D. Vanderford, of St.
Louis, with office at 18° Hz Sallie-st., Bhicarco, we would
say that we are inventors and sole owners of the latest improved copying ink, known as the "Excelsion." Our
success has been such as to arouse the jealousy of conpositions, and we advise all persons in want of the best article in the market not to be deceived by the issud ory of
others with threats of prosecution, as we are able and will
protect them from harm. Don't forget that our principal
office is Tithous Britisting. Branches in New York, Boton, Philadelphia, New Urleans, San Francisco, Mon real,
Canada, Paris, France, and London, England. A. J.
DEXTER, President. JOHN B. C. PHILLIPS, Secrotary. this was the purpose of the President last week, and that private assurance of it was used to secure for Mr. Morton his questionable victory.

The Republican party now stands at the parting of the ways. Long before the Convention meets it will be clear to everybody, as it is now to close observers, that the October election in Ohio will insure the defeat or render probable the success of the Republican candidate for President, and that the independent votors in Ohio have the power to make that election and in Republican victory or defeat, as they may choose. Hence, the situation is this: If the Republican party wishes to win in 1876, it must secure the support of the Independents, particularly in Ohio. If it prefers to cling to its politice, and to the leaders who have brought it to disgrace: if it chooses to go down with the old notone, full of plack and of stundity to the last, it will spure the wishes of Independents, haten only to the men who have obeyed Grant and Mortoo, and earn its defeat. The Convention will choose. The Independents, we do not doubt, will make their wishes known so clearly that the choice will be a simple one.

WANTED-THREE RELIABLE MEN TO TRAVE IS North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., inclosing stamp for return reply.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MANON GOOD SALARY; must be able to loan on good security about \$50 cash. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 41.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO SELL COAL at retail. Apply at 150 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GROCERY WITH \$50; German preferred; good security and fair salary. Address V 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FW GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL coal on salary or commission. Call at 114 Fifth 4v.

W coal on salary or commission. Call at 114 Fifth-5x.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO LOAN \$250, AND able to take care of a bar and dining-room at good wages. Call at Monroe House, 17 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—MEN—This MAY BE JUST WHAT you want. If you desire a permanent and profitable business, that pays 200 per cest, and wish \$1 samples for trial, send stamp for particulars. RAY & CO., Chicage, 61 LaSalle-st., Room \$5. WANTED-MEN TO SELL BURNERS, LANP chimneys, cleaners, solder, cement, and chromos American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-St., Room 19.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

Wanted—A Stout, Competent Girl For general housework, except washing, at 370 Thirty-first-si, near Michigal-av.

Wanted—A Good Young Girl For Second work; wages, E. 50 per week. 310 Michigan-av.

Wanted—An Experienced Woman Cook at lakeside Hall Evaston, Inquire of W.P. JONES, 100 Washington-st., 50 clock Satarday.

Wanted—A Competent Nurse Girl, 18 OR Wanted—A Competent Nurse Girl, 18 OR and the second preferred. 19 Willard-place, near West Washington and Ann-sts. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 178 STATE-

Son make Ladies' UnderWanted-Hands to Make Ladies' Underchines. IRA D. OWEN & CO., 212 East Madison-st.
Wanted-Two Girls to Sew on Pants at
Editor-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT THE WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT THE W Nevada Hotel laundry, Wabashav., near Mouroest, Second-class seed not apply. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LADY AS AGENT FOR THE SALE OF the Comfort Skirt Suspenders and Hoss Supporters good chance for an active, energetic lady to make moon. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. Room 57 Dore Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

76 VAN BURENST., NEAR STATE — NEW boarding hones: beard for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of piano.

697 WABASHAV.—SECOND-STORY DOUBLE room; also a front single room, with board.

1151 WABASHAV.—FRONT ROOMS, SECOND story, with board, in stone front and fine location, at reduced rates. A bargain.

West Side-12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-poderate, properties. 30 ABERDKENST. - FURNISHED FRONT gestimen or married couples; terms reasonable. Table board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 18 AND 18 WABASHAV., Near Mource-st.—Pirst-class beard, \$6 to \$3 per reek; transient, \$1.50 to \$3 per day; day board, \$5. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-FOR THREE PERSONS IN PRIVATE D family on South Side. Best city references given. Address R %, Tribune office. Address K 76, Tribune office.

BGARD-BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH a suite of rooms, in a pleasant home; references sychanged. Address 2 28, Tribune office. DOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A HOM by with a refined family baving no other boarders. At trees T 68, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. TOUND—HORSE AND BUGGY JAN. 17, WHICH I the owner can have by proving properly and paying expenses. Apply at 300 West Polk etc.

POUND—A RED COW, 4 YRARS OLD, OWNER can have again by proving properly and paying expenses. Apoly at 584 Milwaukne-av.

FOUND—A BLACK COW. OWNER CAN HAVE her by calling on Hobey-st., between Augusta-st. and Chicago-av., and paying charges. HEXRY SHOTES. NHOTTZ.

DOST-ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN, it left in ormibus No. 151. Canal and Kinzie-4t. Line, small traveling bag. Will the gentiement that took ose of it please return to No. 257 North Markot-st., up-stairs and be rewarded? OST-WEDNESDAY EVENING, ETH INST., II Christ Church parlors, or between there and 1023 We assh-av., via Michigan-av. and Tweaty-second-a., a. isdy' old bunking watch. Finder please leave same at abov umber and recover over

OST-AT HOULEY'S, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, A sea l-skin muff; the finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the box office. Ing the same to the box office.

OST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, EFTHER IN INdians—av. car from Righteenth-at. to State and Randolph, and from there to Hooley's Theatre, or returning, a lady's coral ear-droy. The finder will be rewarded by roturning either to 66 Righteenth-at. or 114 Wabash-av.

OST—A NOTE FOR \$219. 75 DRAWN BY A. HOFFman & Co. in favor of Wangler & Hahn. This is to
poolfy all parties that payment is stopped on said note
this day, Jan. 20. I OST IN STATE-ST. CAR WEDNESDAY MORN-ing, topas ring, one claw broken. Neturn to Room I Van Boren-st dapot, Michigan Southern Raticed; 37 sward.

TO EXCHANGE TOR EXCHANGE-OR TO RENT-HOTEL, FOR clear, best house in Washington large born. JOHN-SON, with R. J. MORSE, corner Clark and Lake-sta.

TO EXCHANGE \$40.00-LOT 80X190 (CLEAR), Trouting on river, running back to nailroad, between Clark and Sate-sea, was a good for on bowledge and Harrison and T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madiston et. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-FIRST-CLASS REAL estate in lows for hotel forwhere, new or good second hand; wanted to furnish a new hotel of lib rooms. Address J M E. Tribune office.

A UCTION :— TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Baturdays—Horses, earliages, and harness a speciality, at WESTON A CO. 'S, Nos. 198 and 198 East Washingtonest. Amole time given to uses all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

HORSES WINTERED AT CLARENDON HILLS. New barn; box stails if desired. Terms reasonable. WANTED-HORSE FOR KEEPING. ALSO, COV.

eved wagen; best have and very light work; will pay
\$12 per month additional for both. Address Y 24, Tribuse office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DARTNER WANTED—TO BUY A HALF-INTER-out in a first-class saloon and howling-slier in a grow-ing city near Chicago. Receipts from £30 to £50 per day, with fine prespects of increase. Inourre at No. 181 South Water-st., of CONNER & LALY. HOUSEHOLD GOODS

CREAT BARGAINS IN ELBOANT PARLOR AND chamber sets. MARTIN'S, 144 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY MANUFACture and sell to consumers direct, saving one profit.

Time given on payments. 503 West Madison-st. · SEWING MACHINES.

PIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SAIR Parable in work done at home. IRA D. OWEN'S DO, 202 East Madinos B. PERSONAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeeders. Clorks. &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
knows Regisial, Freuch, and German; is a good penman and has four year's experience in booksepring; is
willing to work for \$10 per week, and can give the best
city references. Address V & Tribude office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIND
man as bookkeeper or clerk in some capacity; salary
\$12 per week; good city reference. S II, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-EMPLOYMENT FROM to 10 o'clock every evening; office-work preferred. Address T 26, Tribune office.

Conchmen. Teamsters. &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IS A
private family, to take care of horses and make himself useful about the house; have no objection to go out
in the country. Address & Thomas office.

Miscollaneous.

Situation wanted—as salesman or travperione; is a good frauch man as dunderstands the
myrking trade; first-class references, Address C, 99
west Lake-at.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO
Second work: good experiences, with reference: private family. Pieses call for two days at 100 Townsondest.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
Woman as cook in a private boarding-house; good reference if required. Call at 222 Twenty-first-st., for two days. days.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN
D as cook in a boarding-house or botel; is a good meat
and pastry cook; no objection to the country, 104 Honore-st. and pastry cook; no objection to the county.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO
Second work. Call or address lof West Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
Significant of the county o SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework; good reference given. Call at 100 West Jackson et.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPREENT GIRL
North Side preferred; best references. Call at 24
North Franklin et. for three days. North Franklus-st. for three days.

SiTUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN
Siril with best city references; first-class cook and
laundress. 48 Walsabhar.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DANISH WOMAN
Swith her child, 5 years old, in crivate family; will work
cheep. Call at 30 South Park-ay.

Laundresses.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUN.

O dress and seamstress, city or country; references. 416
Wabash-av.

Househousers.

Situation Wanted—An American Widow is lady would like a position as housekeeper; is not afraid of work. Call or address is South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper or to do family sowing. Address N 73, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinavian and German nolp can be supplied
at MRS. DUSKE'S office, S Mijwankeerav. CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF D first-class famale help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. 8. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates:
On improved business property in sums of \$16,000 and upwards at \$ per cont.
On first-class residuates property, in sums of \$4,000 and upwards at the per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at 16 per cent.
Bowley of the per cent.
Bowley of the per cent.

20 Washington-et., our our Dearborn.

A NY ONE WANTING MONEY CAN BE ACCOM-good collateral in fire-proof warehouse 169 West Mon-roe-st. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 126 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established St. A 1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGES, LOCAL A stocks, city certificates, bought and sold. ISAAO GREENEBABAUM & CO., 110 First as. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CEST INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of \$30,000 and upwards. Apply to C. R. FIRLD & CO., 10 Portland Block. TO LOAN-MONTY ON IMPROVED REAL ES-tate in Chicago or its subtrite, or on Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block. WANTED \$800 ON CHATTRE MORTGAGE FOR une office. une office.

8 9, AND 10 PER CENT-MONRY TO LOAN ON ON real estate in sums to suit. Mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 12 LASAde-ats, R. out 1.

\$500. Right Park property. TURNER & BOND, 10 Washinston-at.

\$3.000 AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN at correct rates on Chicago property. Improved preferred. TURNER & BOND, CE Wassington at proved preferred. TURNER & BOND, 128 Washington et.
\$5,000 - \$2,500, AND \$1,000 TO LOAN ON REAL INSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.
\$20,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS good-paying property out of the city, fire-proof building; security abundant. Inquire at \$7 La Sale-et. MUSICAL

A CHANCE TO GET A FINE PLANO AT A BAB.

A can. A brand ore such negations recorded to contain the such as a such as a such as a contain the such as a cont hst, \$700. for sale at \$250. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-at.
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS—STARTLING improvements. Warranted durable as a square plano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 22 Van Bureu-at.

POR RENT - NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

I Money applied if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSEC, St Van Buren etc.

I ANDSOME, NEW, EOSEWOOD PIANOPORTS, 15, octave, all latest improvements, massive and elegant, cared resewood case, richly-cared legs and lives. Manufacturer's list price, 850. For eale, with stool and cover, only 200. Warranted for 5 years. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. TIN. 184 State-st.

TUST AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE IS MORE
of than a usually fine-and complete associated of secondhand planes and organs to be found at W. KIMBALL'S, corresp State and Adams-siz.
The sociond-hand inno include those of several standard makes, such as Hallet, Davin & Co., Steinway, Handard makes, such as Hallet, Davin & Co., Steinway, Handard makes, such as Hallet, Davin & Co., Steinway, Ramidplows, Emersion & They will be sood at unavariated
to the second hand capans are offered at proportionately
reduced pricess-from Six to Six. The opportunity is a
rare one, and may not occur again in Chicago for a long
time.

time.

DIANOS ONTIME—TERMS, \$10 PER MONTH, RKI mainder end of one year; \$25 cash; \$35 per month
north paid for; or \$50 cash, \$20 per month; \$10 cash,
\$15 per month. Uld pianie taken at cash valuation.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, \$2 Van Buren-at. REED & SONS' ORGANS-SWEETEST Navest style; monthly or quarterly pay REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 22 Van Buren-st.

\$180 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, in perfect order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. A NSWERS TO ALL KINDS: OF QUESTIONS: boys who want educations, to learn trades he writers, poets, artists, farmers, etc. Pareuts, teachers, lovers, all state your cases, and send 50 cents and a 3-cent stamp. Address O. H. WAFF, Post-Office Box 677, Catro, III. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscollaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, ESS State-st.

F COCKRUACHES INFERT YOUR HOUSE BUY Oakley's Externibator, or give contrast. Full information fore. A. OAKLEY, 808 State-st. MRS. M. BROWN WARNS GIRLS OR WOMEN TO not let that postal eard in front of Dr. Keiny's lead them into the basement corner of Desplaines and Madi-

pon-sta.

DURE BUTTER MADE FOR 4 TO 16 CENTS PER
pound. Agents wanted. Oreelars free. Address
N. W. SUPPLY CO., 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

THE ADVERTISER WILL BUY OUT A RETAIL
stock of stationery, books, etc., if price is right, and
will rent store, if in good locality. Address N 33, Tribsnee office. une office.

W ANTED-TO BUY-A TICKET TO OGDEN BY any route from Obicago. Address, stating price, & 5, Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO PUECHASE, A LUMBER-YARD, from \$4,800 to \$5,00 circle, in a gred farming country. GEO. L. HASSETT, Moberly, Mo. WANTED-A BILLIARD TABLE, 4X2, IN GOO ecadition. Address. with price, C, at Gilles BRO. & CO'S., 286 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A BULL-DOG FOR WATCHING store. Address F 6, Tribune office. A GOOD FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE AND ground, well located and full of good paying boarders, for sale or exchange, or I will rout to a responsible party and sell them the furnishers. Address with real name 58, Tribune office,

A FINE BUNINGS CHANCE FOR A MAN WITE \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 ready money, or any good, clear real established trade, for and, about first send clearly. Room II. pale. Apply at 128 Seath Clark-et., Room 11.

DILLIARD ROOM, SALÇON, AND RESTAURANT
for sale: will be sold for less than one-third its value;
is contrally located, and done a good business; reasons
for esting; parties are gooden. Descret City as live; parties wishing the sale of 20 and 101 West Monros St. I INE OPENING IN LIQUORS AND CIGARS, \$4,000 country store, \$6,000; manufacturing business, \$4,000 J. M. BEVERLEY, 125 Dearborn St. J. M. BEVERLEY, 13 Descriptions.

DRINTING-OFFICE, WITH PLEATY OF WORK having steam-power, for sale, or will sail half-interest to a competent man, that care manage the business JOHN S. MALTMAN, 50 Clark-st., Koum 55. JOHN S. MALTMAN, SCHARLER, Koom 18.

PACIFIC VARIETY THE ATRE FOR SALE CHEAP,
all complete, in running order, at 54 and 63 Wests
Madison-st.; must be sold as heve other business to attond to, Applya if The Sach Madison-st., Roomay.

SAMPLE BOOM AT CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL
corner of Washington and Situsbeth sts., for sale,
WANTED-A MEMBER OF MASONIO FRATERally to mustage a bensiness ont of the city; it will past
2000 a month and expenses. Its Clark-st., Ream 1

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily Edition, post-paid, 1 year.

Parts of year at same rate.

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Sanday Edition: Literary and Religious deable

The postage is 15 cents a year, same Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County. Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk, TREMS TO CLTS SUSCHERES, Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week, Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week, Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Address Magiston and Dearborn-sta, Calcago, II

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street, corne MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, tandolph and Lake, Engagement of Frank lombination. "Si Slocum."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between and LaSalle. Engagement of the Kallogy Operation."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between born and State. Afternoon, "Under the Gas Evening, "Pochahontas."

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalie-st. Stated communication this (Friday) syening, for business and work on the 2d begroe. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.-Reg r Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'cloc business and work on P. and M. E. Degree. A nurday evening at 7:30 o'clock for work on M. I gree. Visining Companions cordially invited. E ac of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. R. WRIGHT. Sec.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. and A. M.—Installation of officers will take place this Friday evening, Jan. 21. Members of the fraternity and their ladies cordially invited.

I. O. O. F.—SOUTH PARK LODGE, NO. 488 This Lodge will hold a Rebecca Degree Meeting. This Lodge will hold a Rebecca Degree Meeting, to gether with sociable, on Friday evening, 21st, at oclock sharp, at their Hall, northwest corner of La Salls and Adams six. Members of the Order, with their ladies, cordially invited.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

# The Chicago Tribume.

Friday Morning, January 21, 1876

The meteorological prophet predicts colder weather for this region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex shange yesterday closed at 881.

The second installment of Senator Mon ron's speech on the Mississippi outrages was delivered yesterday. He will resume the subject to-day, and will have an admiring auditory in the party of Indiana editors now in

Mr. Moon's meetings in Philadelphia were brought to a close last evening. A collection in aid of the completion of the Young Men's Christian Association building in that city was taken up, and amounted to \$100,000 The Quaker purse-strings have relaxed re-markably under the influences of the great

Mr. BLAINE starts off with a good lift from his own State. The Republican caucus of the Maine Legislature yesterday chose dele ion of delegates to the National Convention ously adopted a resolution desig nating James G. BLAINE as their choice for

place, by destroying the office and throwing the type and presses into the river. Fugiadoes whom the newspaper had castigated and defied in itscolumns were the cowardly

It has become officially known that the re sent Reform-Independent-Liberal-Demogratic Administration of Wisconsin overdrew the and left unpaid warrants amounting to \$18,883.62, a Reform-total of \$171,772.09, as der that the saw-log of extravagance in the Wisconsin Butternut's eye does not "Republican waste and prodigality."

It is proposed to put lightning-rods on the Insane Asylum and new County Hospital. It s within the experience of several members of the County Board that buildings are liabl to be struck unless equipped with rods, and bence the expenditure of \$5,000. There is a gleam of comfort in the fact that there are ioners meet-indeed, almost \$5,000 worth of snoouragement in the possibility that a bolt of VULCAN's forging may strike in that neigh-

Another admirable campaign document by the Amnesty and Centennial appropriation debate. It remained for a new u the Hon. MARTIN L. TOWNSEND, of New York, to contribute one of the happiest and most effective speeches of the session. He an swered States'-Rights Tucker, of Virginia, bolding up his Calhounish heresies to scorn sule with a keen wit and pungent satire that gave infinite satisfaction listening Republicans. It is evident that another strong man has been added to the

partment Secret Service, yesterday had the satisfaction of listening to a verdict of guilty rendered against BEN BOYD, one of the mo notorious and dangerous counterfeiters that ever inflated the currency in America. His arrest and conviction were a triumph of rare detective ability and tireless energy, and it is a found guilty upon all the counts in the in-lictment, and that there is an excellent prosspent in the Illinois Penitentiary, where the ifications of the State pardoning-machine are powerless to reach him.

nlar and nervous yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active and easier, closing at \$19.15 cash and \$19.27 for February. Lard was less active and 5c per 100 hs lower, closing at \$12.15 cash and \$12.20@12.22 for ruary. Meats were quiet and easier, at for shoulders, boxed, 10% for do short ribs, and 10 to for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and 1c lower, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active and jo higher, closing at \$1.01 cash and 99 for February. Corn was cash and 99 for February. Corn was ents would in their hearts celebrate the Cen-tended by higher, closing at 48 comb and tennial as it ought to be and would be if the tween 145 and 149 from the time of

421c for February. Oats were quiet and firm, at 30%c cash, and closing at 30%c for February. Rye was quiet at 67@671c. Bar ley was in better demand and steadier closing at 81c for January and 77%c for Febru ary. Hogs were quiet and firm, light weights at 5c advance. Sales at \$6.80@7.45. Cattle were fairly active and weak. Sheep were in good demand at \$4,00@5,50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.12} in green backs at the close.

When publicity was first given to the lictment of Mr. WILLIAM MCKEE, senio proprietor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat the charge of complicity in the Whisky Ring frauds in that city, there was manifest ed by himself and friends an intense eager ness for a speedy trial and the opportunity tion. It was natural, therefore, that some surprise should be occasioned by the policy adopted in conducting Mr. McKEE's fense, -that of entering a demurrer to the indictment on the ground of its in sufficiency. Instead of the anticipated to rush into court and interpose complete refutation of the charges, it found that conscious rectitude was not abov taking shelter behind a flimsy technicality uch as the Court ruled to be the plea that the indictment was fatally defective because alleged a conspiracy to defraud the Govern ment out of a tax upon spirits not in exist ence! The demurrer was promptly over-ruled by Judge Dillon, and Mr. McKrr's trial must proceed at once upon the indictment as

A bill was filed yesterday for injunction against the collection of the personal property tax, in which a new argument is made against the legality of the assessment. The firm who protest did not make any return, but trusted most unfortunately to the judg ment of the Assessor. They now allege that they had no right to make any return, bu that by the Constitution of the State all valion for taxes shall be made by officials appointed for that purpose, and that if they had made a schedule it would have only served as a guide for the Assessor in making his assessment. They further lay stress on the fact, as the grounds for the illegallity of the return, that the Assessor failed to use indoment and discretion and also failed to make an itemized schedule. There are thousands in the city probably who have failed in like manner to make a return, and who will look with interest for the decision on this new point. It is doubtful, however, if it can be sustained, as the law imposes duty on the property-owner, and he cannot maintain a footing in a court of equity to ask relief when he has failed in a legal duty

AMERICAN NATIONALITY. The House of Representatives has been entertained by a speech from Mr. John Ran-DOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia, whose eloquene and learning were employed to prove that the United States are not a nation, but a mere agent, acting under written and limited powers, of the several sovereign States which have united for the purposes named in the Constitution. He denied that the people made the Constitution, and insisted that i was made by the "States." Of course this is nothing new. That doo

trine is old, and was worn threadbare by the Virginia abstractionists before the presen Mr. Tucken left school. It has been often discussed, in and out of Congress; and it was for four years discussed by armed forces, and was determined physically and theoretically by the sword. If there be one thing more emphatically determined by the recent War than another, it was that the United States are a nation, clothed with all the attributes of nationality, and dreaded foe, the News and Press of that armed with all the powers essential to preserve a national existence; that the American people are one people, having a owing a national and not a merely local al. legiance; that they hold their civil and politcal rights and equalities as citizens of the United States, and not as citizens of any particular township, county, or other geographical or political subdivision of the United

> Mr. Tucker seemed to think that there was an immense significance attached to the fact that the word "nation" was not mentioned in the Constitution, and, from the earnest with which he urged this, he evidently thought it was news to his audience. The Constitution, in referring to foreign nations. uses the term "foreign States," whereby, we suppose, according to Mr. Tucker, the stitution designedly excluded the ides that there was such a thing as a foreign " nation." Mr. Tuckes evidently came Washington loaded with this speech, the result of years of studied preparation The fact that a Senator from Con had but recently immortalized himself by an argument to prove that he was primarily a itizen of the sovereign State of Connectic and only incidentally a citizen of the United States, seems to have been overlooked by the Virginia. Mr. Tuckes informed the House that he represented the district where sleep the remains of Gen. Les, and it is to be regretted that a gentleman of his ability and equence did not remember that his theory of the nature of the Government of the United States lies buried in the graves where sleep the remains of the soldiers whose blood people. The dead, no matter on which side they fell, were the children of the nation they sleep side by side on hundreds of fields brethren of a common family, and the nation from its confines to its centre will mourn for years the loss which the madness of men in

flicted upon the country and mankind. Of course Mr. Tucker could not vote for the Centennial appropriation. The word centennial does not occur in the Constituion, nor is there any mention of the Fourth of July, Bunker Hill, or Chicago or Yorktown, and he gave notice that he would not vote money to celebrations at either of the places. He avows that he comes to Congres o do what he can to restore the broken and violated Constitution; that he finds the Gov ernment carried on as if the United Stat were one of the nations of the earth, instead ereignties, acting through an appointed agent at Washington. He found this agent of the confederated sovereigns acting without reference to its principals, and even assuming to subordinate the very sources whe derived its existence and powers. He found that no citizen was secure in his liberty against arbitrary power, he evidently for retting that the Fugitive-Slave law has long since been repealed. Until the Constitution was restored to what the sovereign States had made it, he could not officially celebrate the Centennial, though he and his constitu

inspiration from family records and family names. He has a monopoly of representing the grave of LEE, and announces his purpos to rise and repel any dishonor of that grave that may be attempted. He has made a diag-nosis of the condition of the country, and expresses the conviction that its maladies are the result of compound comminuted fractures of the Constitution, producing nationality and he proposes, with the aid of the gentle carried the Constitution in their bosoms during four years of rebellion, to undertake the work of rebuilding the country and making it a confederacy. The patriotis of this gentleman with the historical name is sublime; and the liberality with which he offers to substitute the model of the defunct Confederacy of Davis and LEE for that of the National Union is a kindness which the American people will appreciate, even if they onclude to celebrate the Centennial of Amercan freedom and of American nationality.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

The constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. Springer has the recommendation of roducing a clear, direct, beneficial effect pon legislation. It prohibits special legisation by Congress, either in granting pensions, bounties, land-claims, prize-mo granting relief to any person or corporation, or any other legislation of a personal or local character. This would require general laws, under which all persons would fare alike. The extent of the special legislation of Congress is enormous. In the last Congress there were referred to one committee of the House 2,000 bills, asking payments of claims aggregating \$27,000,000—and that was only one class of claims-for losses during the War. In the present House there have been 1.200 bills introduced, the most of them of a pecial character. It is this special legislaon which supports the lobby, which lobby rdinarily earns as much money as does the Bar practicing before the Supreme Court. It s impossible for Congress to legislate intelligently on these private claims. The claim and appeals for renewals and extensions o patents, involving immense sums of money and prolific in corruption, are of themselve of sufficient importance to take the whole time of Congress. A dishonest or corrupt member of Congress can make enough money in five years as a member of the Committee on Claims to enable him to retire to private

We have general laws granting pensions granting patents, and authorizing the payent of claims, but these laws are wholly ansatisfactory to the men who have dishones claims. Their tribunal is Congress, and their hope, a special act passed in the noise and onfusion of a protracted, continuous session. The adoption of the Springer amendment would purify Congressional legislation by ex-cluding therefrom the mass of business of a ersonal and private character. It would sitate a reorganization of the powers and functions of the Court of Claims, would be a great improvement. It would es ablish a tribunal where the Government and claimants would meet on an equality, and where evidence could be taken and sifted, and where frauds, perjury, and forgery in the osecution of suits could be detected, exosed, and punished. It would relieve Conress of a class of business wholly inapproriate in a legislative body, and give to the wo Houses time in which to consider and nature the measures of legitimate legisla-

The amendment, however, would be more erfect if it required that no bill appropri ting money should become a law save on the recorded votes of a majority of each epresentative body, and the people are entitled to be represented. No law should be have the right to be protected from bad or corrupt legislation by having the votee of these absentees counted in the negative. The country is entitled to be represented; it cannot justly be deprived of it by the faithlessness of its Representatives, and therefor can justly demand that when a Representative corruptly or otherwise absents himsel his vote shall be counted in the negative This is a large subject, and Congress migh consider and adopt this amendment with great profit. It is in the line of wholesale

and radical reform. HOW THE CURBENCY WAS CONTRACTED A few singular persons met in Blooming ton this week and resolved very modest that they represented the farmers of Illinois. They next proceeded to instruct Congress i the mystery of currency, finance, in discounts, banking, bonds, taxes, and other cognate subjects. A gentleman now residing in Virginia, formerly well known in this city and in Wisconsin, who happened to be present, was called on for a speech. The report sch. The report

says in regard to his remarks:

Mr. Dawikis, of Virginia, addressed the Convention
showing conclusively that the business depression i the country commenced with the adoption of the sy they present the same security at the National Trainry, thus placing all on equal terms. Mr. Danier

whether these remarks were intended as ronical or facetious is not clear. They can hardly have been offered seriously. Col. DANIELS knows very well that when the financial panic burst upon the country in the autumn of 1873, the currency of the United states was inflated beyond precedent. We collate the following figures from office ources, showing the amount of currency in irculation at three periods, viz., six months fter the collapse of the Rebellion, just be ore the panic, and at the close of 1875, viz. : In October, 1865, six months after the close of the War, the paper circulation was as fol-

Total circulation ... .... \$704,218,03 In September, 1873, before the panic, the irculation, according to Senator SHERMAN, \$740,000,00 add from the reserve of \$45,000,000 issu Total circulation..... \$766,000.00

Total circulation..... ..\$769,785,981 country was flooded with currency which amounted in the aggregate to a fraction over

cially reported, stood thus:

downfall of the Confederacy until the end of a year. The Appropriation Committee pro that year, and its gold value or purchasing power was 66 to 68 per cent of specie

poses a reduction of \$100 per annum.

ing they could get for \$400 per annum

The severest suffering that any of the cadet

will have to undergo will doubtless be the

smoking of a cheaper grade of cigars and less

display at dancing-parties in the summer

ONE-SIDED RECONCILIATION

necks to the pressure of Confederate

repeatedly applied to these persecuting Con

ederates for amnesty, and has been repeat

edly and rudely refused, -always by a strict

party vote. Yet we are reproached because

the butcher of Andersonville, who has neve

Mississippi furnishes a somewhat similar case. There is little doubt that the Legis-lature which has just been elected there by

organized terrorism and violence will sho

tself worthy of its origin by impeaching an

removing from office Gov. AMES, who is the

political representative of two-thirds o

the voters of the State. Southern mal-

and the men who believe in amnesty a

Washington will be publicly and practically

denouncing it at Raleigh and Jackson. Let

these men practice what they preach, and let

er language on their lips. We are tired of

their various paraphrases for the one under

lying thought: "D-n you; why don't you

pay us the price for which we will kindly

consent to be reconciled, to forgive you for

It is now two months since DISBARLI sur

prised the English people over their morning

Times and coffee with the news of their pur

chase of the Suez Canal shares. DISRAELI'S

clique burst into a chorus of admiration. It

was so like Dizzy-so dramatic. And all the

world repeated that it was wondrously dra-

matic and clever. Sober second thought ap-

pears to be unable to get at anything more

and the "dramatic" part of it looks like amateur theatricals. Sir WILLIAM HAB-

court, when delivering an address the

other day at Oxford University, confessed

that the Suez Canal business was something about which no prudent politician would

venture to express an opinion. It is slowly dawning on the British public that they paid

\$20,000,000 for a minority interest in the

canal; that they have no voice in its man-

agement: that for nineteen years they will

derive no income whatever from their invest-

ment; that in brief they have no rights ex-

cept the right of being outvoted. As a mat-

ter of money, the purchase looks as dubious

as the Honduras and Turkish bonds about

which the British public feels so sore; as a

matter of diplomacy, if there was to be a coup, it ought to have been for all or none; as a matter of possible defense in war, it

amounts to nothing better than having sunk

\$20,000,000 that may be needed to replace

of the navy that, under the old-fashioned Ad-

mirals, would have taken the Suez Canal with-

anybody. Dizzy is dramatic, very; but the

expenditure of national revenue and inter-

ternational diplomacy are not best managed

the sunken, burned, and unseaworthy ves

out saying so much as "by your leave"

on the cheap surprises of the "drama"

One of the most important bills introdu

into Congress this session is that of the Hon

GEORGE W. McCRARY, of Iowa, providing for

Court. The business is now from three to five years behind, and steadily drifting far-

ther and farther back. Practically it has be-

come a court of obstruction and denial of

ustice. It is, as now constituted, utterly incapable of hearing the cases which over-whelm its docket. A thousand suits now

hopelessly await a hearing. The Circuit

Courts are similarly, though not quite so bad-ly, overloaded and behindhand. Mr. McCra-

By's plan contemplates an intermediate Cour

of Appeals in each circuit, consisting of the

cuit and District Judges, whose decisions

shall be final on all questions of fact, and on

than \$10,000. Appeals are to lie to

the tawdry munificence of LOTHAIR.

tisfactory than this sensational ele

our being in the wrong?"

ice will then have two notable

asked for pardon, is not pardoned.

Mr. Tuckes is evidently an orator, drawing In the summer before the panic the currency had been inflated thirty-six millions over the volume of 1865, and it was quoted at 114 to 118, which gave it a purchasing power of 85 to 88 cents in coin. It was doubly expanded—first, by \$30,000,000 in quantity, and second, 20 cents in gold value of every dollar. After the panic the Secretary of the Treas ury, Richardson, issued \$26,000,000 of the etired greenbacks in the vain hope of restoring public confidence and arresting the col-lapse. In the fall of 1873, and throughout

1874, the currency stood at an average of \$766,000,000, and its value at 88 to 93 per cent, which added largely to its purchasing power. A couple of months ago the currency amounted to nearly \$770,000,000, and its value is now 88 to 89 per cent on the In view of these stubborn facts, what war rant had Col. Daniels, of Virginia, for asserting

that "the business depression of the countr commenced with the adoption of the system of contraction"? The fact is, no system of contraction had been adopted; but, on the contrary, the currency had been steadily in flated until the presure of gas blew the head out of the boiler, and inflated credits, inflated prices, and inflated speculation exploded to-gether in one tremendous crash.

security of 5-20 bonds, it should make loans to private citizens whenever they presented the same security at the National Treasury,

thus placing all on equal terms.' Colonel appears to have ove the fact that the last Congress passed a Free-Banking act, whereby all citizens may ob tain notes on the security of bonds, -90 of notes for 100 of bonds, and by complying with some other provisions in regard to redemption, deposits, loans, taxes, stamps, and

worn returns of condition. Now, if Col. DANIELS has any friends who want the Government to "lend them notes. here is a chance. If any Grangers want to inflate the currency and pocket the supposed profit at the same time, the Free-Bar law opens the way for them to help banish contraction and make their everlesting for tunes at the same time.

TWO CARPET-BAGGERS

Northern men who go South and get into office are called "carpet-baggers." Why should not the same term apply to Souther men who come North and get office? For intance there is BARNEY G. CAULFIELD, who came here from Virginia. He now misrepresents South Chicago in Congress. Is he not a carpet-bagger? And there is spread-eagle Can-TER H. HARRISON, who came here from Kentucky to run for office. He now misrepresents West Chicago in Congress. Is he no also a carpet-bagger? When HILL ut-tered his diabolical calumny upon the people of Chicago, charging them with practicing worse cruelties on the Rebel risoners in Camp Douglas than JEFF DAVIS, WINDER, WIRZ, and the Confederates inflicted on our poor boys in the Andersonville prison-pen, instead of rushing over to his seat and knocking the slanderer down, he rushed over to him at the conclusion of his harangue, but it was to warmly shake hands with him and congratulate him on his speech ! sat still without offering a word of protest of rebuke : and there he sat until BLANE called on him to rise and refute the shameful aspersions cast on the humanity of the people of his district. And here is the way our carpet-bagger stood up for the honor of his

and belief, there was any cruel treatment of prisoners enacted that cannot command the affirmative

Mr. Cauiñeld, rising on the Democratic side of the vote of a majority, and, if Representatives

House, said: The goutleman has seen fit to call on

ony in regard to the tre prisoners at Camp Douglas, I do not wish him to sup-pose from my silence that I fully sequisece in what he h as said.

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—In what who has said?

The gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. Caulfield—In what the gentleman from Maine

Mr. Blaine (sneeringly)-Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine (meeringly)—Oh: [LAugmer.]
Mr. Cauldeld—I de, however, any that there were
certain instances of cruelty which occurred in that
camp to my knowledge, but they were not of such a
number or of such character as to make a general
charge against the officers of that camp.
Mr. Hill (in his seat, in a low tone)—That is right, and I make none, Mr. Caulfield—I remember some instances myself.

Government with that. They were chargeable to the Mr. Hill (without rising and in a low tone)-That is

right; in that I agree with you,
Mr. Blaine (to Caulheld)—Will you state whether the
prisoners who came from Camp Douglas did not cocupy and share the same quarters, and have exactly the same accommodations, as the troops had had who left Camp Douglas, which was their camp, and went to the field, exchanging places with prisoners?

Mr. Csulfeld—My memory on that point does not serve me!
Mr. Blaine (ironically)—Oh! the gentleman does not

ecoliect that Camp Douglas was made for Union oldiers, and was the great recruiting camp of North-Mr. Caulfield-Now that you bring it to my secollar

tion, I think the fact was so.

Mr. Blaine (still more ironically)—Oh, Lord, what a recollection! (Laughter on the Bepublican side.)

That is equal to the recollection of the gentleman from Georgia, who did not recollect the other day whether he offered the resolution which I read, to shoot all the Union soldiers taken prisoners in the South upon the charge of intending to stir up an insurrection

not asked.

Laulfield (severely)—My dear sir, I want you tend that when I state what my recollection is inderstand that when I state what my recollection is bout a certain point, I do not wish you to stand on this floor and question my veracity.

Mr. Blaine—I said it was a strange recollection. I do

not question the gentleman's verseity et all.
Mr. Canifield—Then, if it is a strange recollection,
am not responsible for it.
Mr. Blaine—But I say this, that if the gentlema does not recollect that Camp Douglas was the recruit ing place from which these great, noble, gallant reg ments went out who represented Illinois in so many battle-fields, he is the only man in all Illinois who does

mot recollect it.

Mr. Caulfield—But, sir—

Mr. Blaine (waving him down)—That is all I desire And this is the noble and manly way our

carpet-bagger bore testimony to the humanity of his constituents and defended their naracter on the floor of Congress when it was attacked by the Georgia fire-eater. He is said to be a candidate for re-election next Suppose Sinner Smire had occupied the

eat to which he was fairly elected (but counted out by corrupt judges), would he have made such pusillanimous replies to BLAINE? Would be have sat still while HILL vas calumniating his constituents? Next fall South and West Chicago will send to Congress men who will stand up for their honoand reputation, and not be afraid to bear tear timony to the truth, even in the face of fifty Confederate Brigadiers.

The protest of the Professors at West Point against the reduction of the salaries of cadets is vulnerable at several points. The cadets now receive about \$600 per annum, this Court from both the Circuit and District estimating one ration a day to be worth \$100 Courts; the Circuit Court is also to be em-

powered, after next September, to send any case on its docket to the District Court. It will be noticed that this bill secures the dewould entail no serious hardship upon any sired relief, at least to some considerable exof the cadets, and it would effect a saving to tent, without creating any new Judges. the Government. Most young men out of West Point would be satisfied with the cloth-

"KAINTUCK GENTLEMEN, SAH!" There was a big row in the Kentucky Demo

cratic Legislative caucus that nominated Mr. BECK for United States Senator. Representative

Bowles, of Pike County, charged that "Fraud,

and corruption, and bribery, had been used to buy and intimidate members into voting for the season. There is nothing in the statement of the Professors that many poor boys are Hon. James B. Beck;" and then spec driven away from the Academy because they WITTER N. ROBB had offered money to buy are unable to live as well as the sons of rich members to vote for Mr. BECK;" men. Congress cannot remedy inequalities (Bowles) had found a bar in Beck's interest in of fortune. Poor boys must be poor at West Ross's room;" and that he "had seen Mr. BECK in Mr. Robb's room, drinking with him."

Mr. Bowles omitted to state whether he took a Point as well as elsewhere. The duty of he Government is to provide only bare sub nip at the bar in question; but the probability is, that, like a true Kentucky gentleman, he sistence for the young men at the Academy, who are really the recipients of the national swallowed three fingers of Ro bounty, not men whose services have a marutterly regardless of the source from which the nectar emanated. Certain it is, that, if he did imbibe, the act produced no effect upon his Sen-atorial convictions; for, said he, "I represent a poor but proud constituency, whom money [or whisky] cannot buy, and whom I will never It was ALPHONSE KARE who said : " I be lieve in the abolition of capital punishment; sell out." An investigation into Bowles' charge was suggested; but Gen. Hopoz "desired let Messieurs the assassins begin!" We commend this saying to the South. The exno investigation; without any knowledge of Confederates are at present emulating Mar-THEW ARNOLD in his theoretical " sweetnes the matter, he would pronounce any charge against James B. Beck's integrity as false as and light" and his actual harshness and hell; " and he called upon all lovers of BECK to illogical insolence. "We want to be recon "follow him, and, it may be, die with him here ciled," they say, " and you accursed idiots of the North won't let us be. You won't pay of BECE, and, to show his party-orthodoxy, reus for our ex-slaves, and grant our brave soldiers pensions, and allow us to maltreat twelve years. The difficulty is, she has more Union men, and permit us to run the here proposal for an investigation, although, "for the sake of my proud Commonwealth, I do not of Andersonville for President, and we can't be reconciled unless you do. All the fault is yours; we are martyrs and wish to believe this charge." He. however, so you are tyrants." We have had quite enough knowledged that he did not intend to cast his balot for Mr. BECK, but "intended to vote the name of this gush. Reconciliation is an admirab of this country's greatest statesman, Senato thing, but when it comes to reconciling our SWOOPE!" (shades of Gen. ODATTLEBUM and Gen. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHOOGE, where are we must be excused. We are not aware that ve?) Mr. Bidwell, who had been out to see the "South," meaning the Confederates, is Mr. BECk, here reported that that gentlems magnanimous in being willing to be "recon denounced the charge as maliciously false; where upon the idea of investigation was abandoned ciled,"but herex-Rebel people evidently think so. They are ready to pardon us for our nation, At this juncture, the accusatory Bowles and several others of like thinking, withdrev sinful refusal to permit the dissolution of the Union, and will even deign to come back and from the caucus. The Chairman favored an adbully us and rule us, as of yore, provided we journment, as, "if the nomination was me bow humbly down at their feet and kiss the without a full representation, he would fee hand that holds the rod. No, this sort o compelled to repudiate the nomination, much as it might pain him." The caucus refused to reconciliation will not do. We believe in amnesty, but let Messieurs the Southron djourn, and the Chairman followed in the wake Bowles: which act called forth from Repre In North Carolina there is a man by the sentative PRESTON the remark, that ery sorry to see the Chairman, who had so wel name of Holden, who is not a carpet-bagger, lischarged his duties, leaving with those gen who fought for the Confederacy during th lemen who, tike Parthians, shot their arrow War, and had the sense to accept the results behind them. The scene witnessed was one that of the War when it was over. When elected 'brats' from the purheus of Louisville would deride. The proceedings witnessed were Governor of the State, he enforced the laws against the Ku-Klux and midnight murderers disgraceful. If the gentlemen chose to go, like CATILINE, from home, let them go." At of Union men. He put down banditti. He wiped out the Ku-Klux of North Carolina Democratic members of the Legislature, 40 were For this, when they got control of the Legislature, he was impeached by a Confederate the proceedings were commenced. At 2 o'clocal in the morning, BECK was nominated by a vote General Assembly, removed from the Guber natorial office, and placed under permanen of 75 out of 79; and his partisans dispersed political disabilities. These men who ar elate over their victory, but irate in regard to the bolters. In the Legislature, on the followlowling over the sin of refusing amnest persistently keep HOLDEN out in the cold ing day, a portion of the refractory member and do so for purely political reasons. He has were whipped in,-Beck being elected by a vote

> There is a good deal of grumbling in some marters at the way Senator Monton, who is andidate for President, went into the National Central Committee room and influenced it to all the Republican Convention in Cincinnati, where he supposed his chances would be her or a nomination. A New York paper thus decribes some of the members w

bonians not participating in the ballot. The friend of "this country's greatest statesman,

Senator Swoope," appears to have basely desert

ed his candidate, for-alas!-the name of tha

super-eminent American does not appear on the

secord as having received even the comphmen

George E. Spencer, carpet-begger, jobber, and Sena-tor from Alabama by fraud and corruption. Powell Clayton, carpet-bagger, who represents Ar-tanasa, and author of troubles in that State.

and Scretary of Senate.
S. H. Conover, carpet-bagger from Florida.
S. P. Packard, carpet-bagger from Louisians and inciter of strife in that State. J. H. Mitchell, much married Senator from Oregon,

J. H. Mitchell, much married Senator from Oregon, with two names.

W. H. Kemble, from Pennsylvania, suthor of the following infamous letter:
TREASURY DEPARIMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISDURG, March 20, 1867.—Hy Dear Intern. Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours,
J. J. Patterson, carpet-bagger, Semator from South Carolina, who believes there "are five years of good stealing yet left in that State."

H. H. Wells, Jr., carpet-bagger haiting from Virginia, but living in Washingtou. Son of a former Military Governor, and Assistant District Attorney in place of Fisher, indicted.

S. E. Ekkins, head of New Mexican Ring and general jobber.

Some ignoramus, or ex-Copperhead, or Confederate, writing from Philadelphia to the New York Tribune, gives utterance to this sort of

York Tribune, gives utterance to this sort of bosh and nonsense:

It would seem beyond question that Mr. Blank has in a single day lost his hold upon Pennsylvania. It was his main reliance for success in his irresidential ambition, and a week ago he had good reason for counting with absolute cartainty upon his vote in the National Couvention. Now there is not a prominent candidate, with the single exception of Senator Monrox, who has not a better prospect of obtaining its powerful support. Pennsylvania, the politicians say, has no use for a flam who insist upon dragging in the skeleton of the Rebellion at the Cantonnial featival of peace and good will about be belled within her borders. The lack of statesmanship in the ex-Speaker's speech is remarked on all hands, but what surprises his old friends here the most is his sudden blindness to popular sentiment.

There may be some landlords and boarding house keepers and bucksters who fear the reminder of JEFF DAVIS' authorship of the atrocities and horrors of Andersonville may keep away his friends and sympathizers from visiting Philadelphia pext summer to see the show. But who cares for the wishes of these world accordance. sordid speculators? BLAINE's bold, trem denunciation of the Democratic-Confederate at-tempt to amnesty the bloody villam, in order to bring him back to the Senate, has made him a thousand triends for every one that it has lost him. His course is indorsed and applanded by aillions of voters.

When a Mexican, living along the line of the Rio Grande, wishes to change the monotony of his existence, he remarks to some brother-Greasers, "Let's go and see if God will not give us something;" and thereupon they proceed to make a raid into Texas. As "God helps those who help themselves," it is hardly necessary to state that these pious incursions almost invari-ably result in the acquisition of "something"— generally taking the shape of live-stock—which had been the property of American Philistines. had been the property of American Phillistines. It is equally unnecessary to state that the Philistines object to being thus despoiled; in fact, their objections are so strong, that, when occasionally they get within shooting range of one of these border-harriers, they effectually deprive him, in a most un-Christian manner, of all future opportunities of indulging in predatory nasture.

The Inter-Ocean says that the opera of "Th darriage of Figaro " was first given in Chicago ast season. As everybody knows, or ought know, that it was brought out several times by all questions of law in cases involving not the PAREPA-Rosa troupe, in ante-Fire times, the conclusion is inevitable that the L.-O. is about as gively to fiction of the stamp of "Zachard

Col. D. L. PHILLIPS, editor of the Son Col. D. L. PHILLIPS, editor of the Springles Journal, now in California, writes as follow concerning the article in the St. Louis Reput lican, it reference to the history of Thompson or Thomassum, the author of the dynamics has ror at Bremerhaven, Germany, and especies. or Thomasses, the fermany, and especial with reference to Thomasson's arrest at His with reference to Thompson's arrest at High land, in this State, on New Year's Day, 1866:

I have read the Thompson-Keith article, perhaps in the Journal on the 4th, and copied from the St. Louis Republican. It is a correct statement of a state, and I presume the material for it was finished by Join Eagan. Luther R. Shoor said his many ALEMANDER KEITH. He called him "SAND!" To trouble was about dividing the proceeds of technique for the state of the state

The Baltimore Gazette (Bourbon Den and Confederate) is moved to remark concer ing the Rebel HILL's speech in Congress to other day, in laudation of JEFF DAYS and a delights of Andersonville: Congress has heard no such patriotic sentiments to many and many a year, and they caunot but have most salutary effect upon the public opinion of a

Let the Gazette wait until the next election and it will have demonstration of the "salutary effect" of those "sensiments" upon the public

When Hill, of Georgia, was delivering to defense of JEFF Davis and Andersonvilla, Pro-a Democratic member from California, grand "By the old Harry, I give it up. We shall do

The Louisville Courier-Journal hastenstoped in full, and editorial lish Mr. HILL's speech in full, and edi

ndorses it as a patriotic and inc The Louisville Courier-Journal has her claimed that it was thoroughly recons

PERSONAL

All's well that dividends well, is a new varies of an old saying.

Mr. Whittier is to have a poem in the April nmher of St. Nicholas. Mapleson is not the husband of Titiens, b Dr. Howe left the interest of \$4,000 snowly

o Laura Bridgman during ner me.

The London Specialor thinks Harriet Beehr

Anna Dickinson's novel, "A Paying Invest nent, ' is to be published next month by James R. Osgood & Co.

to Laura Bridgman during her life.

The Rev. Edward Eggleston's promised now has been interrupted by his resumption of po-toral work, and is only about half finished. The performances at the Park Theatre in Net York have been suddenly interrupted, and it is

question what has become of Mr. John Billon. Mr. James Watson, of the New York Sport nan, is in the city in attendance upon the K tional Poultry Exposition as corresp that paper.

Miss Braddon has completed her arrangements for a reading tour in this country. The general opinion is that she will have poor fees Reverdy Johnson's personal reminiscs

to be published. We hope he will forget to ne clude the letter in defense of Gen. Scheock and Edward S. Stokes is confident of being s-leased from prison. The grounds on which bases his appeals for elemency nobody exact.

It was kind of the Boston papers to recolled, just in the nick of time, that Dr. Howe was the usband of Julia Ward Howe. This imperior

fact was almost overlooked at first. The most intimate friends of Farther Burkeh death, but there is too much reason to fear the the report published in THE TRIBUNE is true.

It is another of the singular features of this scandal business that the Judge Van Cott whe has been Mrs. Moulton's lawyer in the Council perotiations is the same man who acted as Miss They say that Lawrence Barrett carries hi

mers into private life. He asks for the butter in a voice choked with emotion and dr

Mr. A. T. Stewart is now 75 years of age, but looks not more than 50. He is hale and hearly. His habits are excellent. Coffee he excess. Wine he drinks in moderation at dinner, but never at any other time. Hence his remarks ble state of bodily preservation.

Charlotte Cushman is not writing a book. The state of her health is such that she can do no work whatever. Some malicious person started the story concerning the book, and ever sizes she has been overwhelmed with letters from book publishers and magazine editors.

book publishers and magazine editors.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Polmer House-Capt. A. N. Schuster, St. Joseph.
Mo.; C. E. Dow, J. C. Warnock, and James Bails.
New York; Col. C. E. Grover, Claveland: F. R. Vegand C. F. Muhler, Fort Wayne: F. R. Lance, Clasic
mail; the Hon. E. M. Moffest, Quince; J. A. DangeBuffslo; Col. S. B. Dick, Mesdville, Pa.; Capt. C.,
Mackay, Franklin, Pa.; the Hon. E. Mariner, Biwaukee; Col. F. Driscoll, St. Paul; Maj. H. E.
Metcaif, Rhode Ialand... Grand Pactis-Lieut-ConWalter E. Earle, U. S. N.; Maj. F. H. Himman, U.
revenue cutter Michigan; E. F. Wright, Cleveland;
tib Hon. F. H. Wines, Springfeld; Ill.; A. L. Haubeand L. B. Nathan, Springfeld; W. O. Woodford and
Frel Goodrich, New York; E. P. Wright,
Cleveland; S. W. Lyman, St. Louis; Georp
V. Fletcher, Botton; L. M. Rudd. New York;
W. A. Worden, Auburn, N. Y.... Tremon HouseThe Hon. Benson Wood, Illinois; Thomas Canty
Peorla; E. W. Dickerson, New York; the Hon. E.
W. M. Kingour, U. S. Army; Dr. Emery Standour,
Appleton, Wis; A. F. Weaver, Toledo; W. C. Blides,
Chacinand; D. W. James, New York; D.
C. N. Hoffman, Philladelphia; J. Gildersiare,
New York... Sherman House-Lyman Recharden,
Omaha Heruld; W. O. Wright, Freeport; W. C. Ph.
Michigan; J. M. Southworth, Woodsto-k; Col. R. ..
McClaughry, Joliet; James Long, Akron, O.; deaGeorge S. Bangs, Freeport; G. W. Danfork), Othuri,
W. A. McLean, Louisville; J. Pearson, Wisconsin; B.
L. Feaburgh, St. Louis; David Secor, Des Meines; B.
S. Gaines, Vargennes, Vt.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ben Hill is talked of in Georgia for the Sen ate. He will do less harm there, because he will be in better company. "Gath" says the trouble with Garfield is the

he is too well informed for the ordinary run signoramuses in Congress.

If the Democratic Convention comes to Chicago, we'll lodge all the Confederate delegates on the former site of Camp Douglas.

The Speciator says: "Personally, Yankse politicians never blush, but politically they blush like girls at nothing at all; yet it is not a dignified habit, and far from a useful one."

The Shreveport Times wants ex-Gov. Hoffman for President, and will accept an ex-Senator-Trumbull, Dochttle, or Henderson-for the se-ond place on the ticket. Vary kind, to be sure! A Greenback Convention has been held in Madison, Wis., and the State Journal can't find speed enough to express an opinion on the subject. When the cat jumps, however, it will help to

The Demogratic managers are seriously con sidering the propriety of calling the National Convention to meet in Philadelphia. Their idea is that a grand Centennial "blow-out" might cover up the outrages in Mississippi and the un-fortunate Confederate speeches in the Louis House of Congress.

There is en file in the War Department a com munication from Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnal Commercial, bearing the indorsement: "Hal-stead, M.; directions for the carrying on of the War." The Cincinnati papers find nuch amus-ment in this letter and its indorsement; but the

### WASHINGTON.

Representative Townsend Turns the Laugh on the Strict Constructionists.

Resurrected Calhounism Satirically and Centennially Considered.

House Committees Becoming Famous fo Their Masterly Inactivity. How the Cutting-Down Process Has

Been Applied to the Diplomatic Service. Mr. Morton Arrives at Anothe

Period in His Mississippi Speech. Outlines of the Pacific Railroad Bill-

A Postal Telegraph Scheme.

THE CENTENNIAL TALK.

A SHAKING AMONG THE DRY BONES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—When Ben Hi same back into the Union and to the Ameri Congress, "hugging the Constitution" a defying the loyal North, he did not understa de he insulted. When Tucker yeste (the old Virginia gentleman) aired his plantation manners and babbled that the word "national is not in the Constitution, and that the Unite States is not a nation, he had forgotten that the hundred Northern men around him were not to dough-faces of the old days, and that the would not keep silent. The strict co-structionists were answered to-day. During t debate which has touched upon the vital qui tions of the past, there have been speech which have been honorably conspicuous for the

debate which has touched upon the vital questions of the past, there have been speech which have been honorably conspicuous for the eliquence, earnestness, and diligence in defens of the Union cause, but it was left for MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, OF NEW YORK, to declare what there is left of Calhounism the skillful, effective, trenchant blade of sain the unreason and absurdity of the dead dogm of the State sovereignty school which have be recently revived by the apostles of Calhou could not have been better held up soorn and ridicule than they we soon and ridicule to the appearance a manner of Tom Corwin, and all will conce that of the new men, where wit and satire sconcerned, "where Townsend sits is the he of the table." His speech is to be used a leading campaign document. The best of the speech was on the Centennial appropriation to the absurdities and inconsistencies of the table. The translease are appropriated to constructionists. He found them them waiting the funconstitutionality of the Leg Tender act. He found them now clasting for the greenbacks as the people was on the Contraction of \$40,000 to search for Sir John Franki The United States was in a nation, yet Mason moved a national appropriation of \$40,000 to search for Sir John Franki The United States was not a nation, but Calho voted to send food to starving Ireland and catch the Irish vote. Robert E. Lee went out took arms against the Union because his State did. Breckenird took arms against the Union because his State did not, and when the final judgment of Court House, scoree of the staid construction ists of Virginia.

EXIGRATED TO BEAZIL to enjoy undisturbed the Constitution and the principles of '98, and last year a risoublic Congress of the country that is not a natio brought them back, fam

brought them back, famished and runed, Government expense.
Gen Banks, in his speech, was not less ear est in his denunciation of the strict constructionists, but while he claimed not to be a me without a country, he insisted that he is a potician without a party, and in his magnification with a party of the pacel that the party of the pacel without a party of the pacel with a pacel wit

COMMITTEE-WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Admiral Rou
appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Co appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Comittee this morning, to endeavor to secure the side of that Committee in his efforts to obtain from the Italian Government compensation services rendered by Rowan to Garibaldia Victor Emanuel when the present Governme was established. Rowan, it appears, was great service at the time, as he obtained severahips, put them under the United States fleescaped from the enemy's hands, and land troops and arms for the insurgents. He design a commission on the value of the ships. Tom mittee does not see how it can act as claims for Rowan.

ant for Rowan. WORK BEHINDHAND. WORK BEHINDHAND.

The House Committees were again cal
through this morning in half an hour, and
business of any importance was reported reaThis negligence on the part of the Committe
is unprecedented. In the two last Congresses

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[To the Asseciated Press.]

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This STATUS OF LOUISIANA.

WASKINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The real obstition to Pinchback's sidmissions to the Senate present is the question whether there is a jure Government in Louisiana. Until this quion is settled by the Committee on Privile and Elections, Pinchback will not succeed in taining a vote of the Senate. Should Gov. 1 logg appoint a new man, the latter would sten no better position than Pinchback.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

Mr. Buckner to-day, by direction of the Ho Committee on the District of Columbia, sented the views of that Committee to the Committee on Appropriations, that the interest the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds should paid from the revenues of the District, and by a new Congressional appropriation. After interchange of views, the subject was refer to the Sub-Committee, consisting of Mes Wells (Mich.). Hamilton (N. J.), and Wald (Mich.).

(Mich.).

CUTTING DOWN.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Consular and Diplomatic line estimates of last year were \$1,352,385. The pool bill appropriate \$231,147. The salarie the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germand Bussia are reduced from \$17,500 to \$14 sech. The Ministers to Spain, Austria, Briesto, Japan, and China frem \$12,000 \$10,000. The Ministers at Fortugal, Switzerie Belgium, Netherlands, Dommark, Sweden, sax, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawa islands from \$7,500 to \$6,500. Chili and Botre condained in one mission; eal 6,000. Peru Ecuador, and Colombia are

to fiction of the stamp of "Zac

The Baltimore Gazette (Bourbon Democrate and Confederate) is moved to remark concerning the Rebei Hill's speech in Congress, the r day, in laudation of JEFF DAVIS and the

Let the Gazette wait until the next elections. and it will have demonstration of the "salutary feet" of those "sentiments" upon the public

When Hill, of Georgia, was delivering his ofense of JEFF Davis and Andersonvilla, Pirra, Democratic member from California, groaned. By the old Harry, I give it up. We shall elect President in 1876

h Mr. HILL's speech in full, and editorially dorses it as a patriotic and incisive speech, he Louisville Courier-Journal has herestored afmed that it was thoroughly reconstructed.

## All's well that dividends well, is a new var

an old saying. Mr. Whittier is to have a poem in the April

Mapleson is not the husband of Titiens, but manager, -a very broad distinction. Dr. Howe left the interest of \$2,000 annually Laura Bridgman during her life. The London Spectator thinks Harriet Beecher towe possesses the art of story-teiling "to par-

Anna Dickinson's novel, "A Paying Investnt, ' is to be published next month by Jame

The Rev. Edward Eggleston's promised nove The performances at the Park Theatre in New Mr. James Watson, of the New York Sports on, is in the city in attendance upon the Na-onal Poultry Exposition as correspondent of nat paper.

Miss Braddon has completed her arran eners for a reading tour in this country. The eneral opinion is that she will have poor fines is success. werdy Johnson's personal reminiscences are

a be published. We hope he will forget to in-inde the letter in defense of Gen. Schenek and Edward S. Stokes is confident of being re

eased from prison. The grounds on which he asses his appeals for clomency nobody exactly It was kind of the Boston papers to recollect,

ist in the nick of time, that Dr. Howe was the neband of Julia Ward, Howe. This important The most intimate friends of Farther Burke !

It is another of the singular features of this and all business that the Judge Van Cott who as been Mrs. Moulton's lawyer in the Council stotiations is the same man who acted as Miss roctor's counsel in her sont for libel against Mr.

age manners into private life. He asks for the tter in a voice choked with emotion and dry ead, and the tone in which the orders a second

Mr. A. T. Stewart is now 75 years of age, but oks not more than 50. He is hale and hearty, is habits are excellent. Coffee he eschews, inc he drinks in moderation at dinner, but yer at any other time. Hence his remarks-

Charlotte Cushman is not writing a book. The the of her health is such that she can do no ork whatever. Some malicious person started e story concerning the book, and ever since has been overwhelmed with letters from ok publishers and magazine editors.

ok publishers and magazine editors.

HOTEL ABRIVATS.

Palmer House—Capt. A. N. Schuster. St. Joseph.
A. C. E. Dow, J. C. Warnock, and James Basilin.

W York; Col. C. E. Grover, Clayeland: F. B. Vogel

it C. F. Muhler, For Yayne: P. R. Lance, Cindonit the Hon. E. M. Moffett, Quincy; J. A. Dingens,

falo; Col. S. B. Dick, Mesadville, Pa.; Capt. C. W.

ckay, Franklin, Fa.; the Hon. E. Mariner, Miltukse; Col. F. Driscoll, St. Paul; Maj. H. R.

toalf, Rhode Island... Grand Pacifet—Lieut.—Com.

tier E. Earle, U. S. N.; Maj. F. H. Himman, U. S.

enus cutier Michigar, E. F. Wright, Cleveland;

Hou, F. H. Wines, Springfield, W. O. Woodford and

Goodrich, New York; E. P. Wright,

Vesland; S. W. Lyman, St. Louis; George

Fletcher, Borton; L. M. Rudd. New York;

A. Worden, Auburn, N. Y. "Tremont House—

Hon. Benson Wood, Illinois; Thomas Cratty,

ria; E. W. Dickerson, New York; the Hon. E. W.

son, Philadelphia; A. P. Bonte, Cincinnati; Gen.

M. Kligour, U. S. Army; Dr. Emery Stansbury,

ideton, Wis.; A. S. Weaver, Toledo; W. C. Blades,

sinnati, D. W. James, Long. Akron, O.; Gen.

M. Kligour, U. S. Army; Dr. Emery Stansbury,

ideton, Wis.; A. S. Weaver, Toledo; W. C. Blades,

sinnati, D. W. James, New York; De.

N. Hoffman, Philadelphia; J. Glidersieve,

York... Sherman Höstes—Lyman Buchardson,

sha Herald; W. O. Wright, Freeport; W. C. Preg.

higan; J. M. Southworth, Weodsto R: Col. R. W.

Daughry, Johet; James Long. Akron, O.; Gen.

Jaughry, Johet, James Long. Akron, O.; Gen.

Jaughry,

### POLITICAL NOTES.

on Hill is talked of in Georgia for the Sen-He will do less harm there, because he will Gath" says the trouble with Garfield is that a too well informed for the ordinary run of

the Democratic Convention comes to Chi-o, we'll lodge all the Confederate delegates on former site of Camp Douglas.

is Spectator says: "Personally, Yaokee cicians never blush, but politically they blush girls at nothing at all; yet it is not a dignizabit, and far from a useful one."

asbit, and far from a useful one."

e Shreveport Times wants ex-Gov. Hoffman resident, and will accept an ex-Senator-bull, Dooittle, or Henderson—for the seriace on the ticket. Very kind, to be sure! ireenback Convention has been held in Mad-Wis., and the State Journal can't find spece the car jumps, however, it will help to the fur fly.

or congress.

To is on file in the War Department a comation from Mr. Haistead, of the Cincinnsti
ercial, bearing the indorsement: "HalM.; directions for the carrying on of the
The Cincinnati papers find nuch amusea this letter and its indorsement; but the
ork Herald says the Field Marshal's letter
as a great deal of sound sense, military of
listic, and there is not may different

### WASHINGTON.

Representative Townsend Turns, the Laugh on the Strict Constructionists.

Resurrected Calhounism Satirically and Centennially Considered.

Their Masterly Inactivity. How the Cutting-Down Process Has Been Applied to the Diplo-

Mr. Morton Arrives at Another Period in His Mississippi Speech.

matic Service.

Outlines of the Pacific Railroad Bill-A Postal Telegraph Scheme.

THE CENTENNIAL TALK.

A SHAKING AMONG THE DRY BONES.

Special Immatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—When Ben Hill
came back into the Union and to the American
Congress, "higging the Constitution" and
defring the loyal North, he did not understand ple he insulted. When Tucker yeste the people he insulted. When Tucker yesterday (the old Virginia gentleman) aired his plantation manners and babbled that the word "national" Is not in the Constitution, and that the United States is not a nation, he had forgotten that the hundred Northern men around him were not the

States is not a nation, he had forgotten that the hundred Northern men around him were not the dough-faces of the old days, and that they would not keep silent. The strict constructionists were answered to-day. During the debate which has touched apon the vital questions of the past, there have been speeches which have been honorably conspicuous for their eloquence, earnestness, and diligence in defense of the Union cause, but it was left for MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, OF NEW YORK, to declare what there is left of Calhounism by the skillful, effective, trenchant blade of satire. The unreason and absurdity of the dead dogmas of the State sovereignty school which have been recently revired by the apostles of Calhoun could not have been better held up to soom and ridiciple than they were by the speech of. Townsend. He reminded old members by his appearance and manner of Tom Corwin, and all will concede that of the new men, where wit and satire are concerned, "where Townsend sits is the head of the table." His speech is to be used as a leading campaign document. The best of the speech was on the Centennial appropriation. No analysis could do justice to THE TERRIBLE ARRAHONMENT of the absurdities and inconsistencies of the strict constructionists. He found them bewailing the Innconstitutionality of the Legal-Tender act. He found them now clamoring for the greenbacks as the people's money. The United States was not a nation, yet Mason moved a national appropriation of \$40,000 to search for Sir John Frankin. The United States was not a nation, but Calhoun voted to send food to starving Ireland and to catch the Irise vote. Robert E. Lee went out of the Union because his State did not, and when the final judgment of the Court of Appeal was entered at Appoination cought them back, famished and ruined, at Government expense.

Gen. Banki, in his speech, was not less earnestin his dequinciation of the stict construction of the stict construction.

brought them back, famished and ruibed, and Government expense.

Gen Banks, in his speech, was not less earnest in his demnciation of the strict constructionists, but while he claimed not to be a man without a country, he insisted that he is a politician without a party, and in his magnificent, shallow way, he appealed from the representatives of both parties, and said: "I salute the majesty of the people that stand behind you." He adopted, then, Hill's motto of reconciliation:

We have come home to the house of our athers, and we have come home to stay."

COMMITTEE-WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Admiral Rowan
appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning, to endeavor to secure the
aid of that Committee in his efforts to obtain aid of that Committee in his emorts to consint from the Italian Government compensation for services rendered by Rowan to Garibaidi and Victor Emanuel when the present Government was established. Rowan, it appears, was of great service at the time, as he obtained several ships, put them under the United States flag, escaped from the enemy's bands, and landed troops and arins for the insurgents. He desires escaped from the enemy's names, and troops and arms for the insurgents. He desires a commission on the value of the ships. The Committee does not see how it can act as claim-

Committee dees not see how it can act as claimsat for Rowas.

The House Committees were again called
through this morning in half an hour, and no
business of any importance was reported ready.
This negligence on the part of the Committees
is unprecedented. In the two last Congresses it
has appeared but once that the Committees
could be called through in an hour, but the Committees for two weeks have now been called
through every morning except Monday, and the through every morning except Monday, and the practical net result of legislation is the passage practical net result or legislation is the massage of the Pension Appropriation bill. Yet more than 1,300 bills have been referred to the Com-mittees. The Democrats seem to fear to com-mit themselves to any policy, and hesitate to indores measures before the country.

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\*\*NEGEO HOMESTRAD BILL.\*

Ex-Congressman Julian, in 1866, had a law passed amending the Homestead law, providing homesteads of 80 acres for negroes and poor people in the South who were in the War. These homesteads were to be taken from the Government lands in Alabams, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas. The law was believed at the time to be a very humane one, but it has been practically inoperative. Southerners for several Congresses have been urging its repeal. A bill for that purpose passed the House last year, but failed to pass the Senate. The House Committee on Public Lands now have the subject under consideration and it is said are favorable to the upon the subject in the s

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THE STATUS OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTOR, D. C., Jan. 20.—The real obstruction to Pinchback's admissions to the Senate at present is the question whether there is a dejure Government in Louisians. Until this question is settled by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Pinchback will not succeed in obtaining a vote of the Senate. Should Gov. Kellogg appoint a new man, the latter would stand in no better position than Pinchback.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

In no better position than Pinchback.

Mr. Buckner to-day, by direction of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, presented the views of that Committee to the Committee on Appropriations, that the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds should be paid from the revenues of the District, and not by a new Congressional appropriation. After an interchange of views, the subject was referred to the Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs, Wells (Mo.), Hamilton (N. J.), and Waldron (Mich.).

(Mich.).

The House Committee on Appropriations has sompleted the Consular and Diplomatic hill. The estimates of last year were \$1,352,385, and the amount appropriated \$1,351,285. The present bill appropriates \$911,147. The salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia are reduced from \$17,500 to \$14,000 to the Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China from \$12,000 to \$10,000. The Ministers to Isaaf from \$12,000 to \$3,000. The Ministers at Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Neinerlands, Dunmark, Sweden, Norsay, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawaitan Belgium, Netherlands, Donmark, Sweden, Nor-fay, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Flavalian Islands from \$7,500 to \$6,500. Chili and Bolivia and the combined in one mission; sharry, should be the street, when one of the second in one mission; sharry, should be the street, when one of the same salary, should be the street, when one of the same salary, should be the street, when one of the same salary, should be the street, when one of the same salary, should be the street, when one of the same salary, should be the street, when one of the same salary, should be the salary salary salary, should be the salary salary, should be the salary salary salary salary, should be the salary s

sts, his right hand having been disabled during the late War.

TEXAS BORDER TROUBLES.

The Committee on the Texas Border Troubles called on Secretary Belknap to-day to ask for cavalry regiments and a sufficient number of infantry to guard the posts on the river. He said he would take the matter into consideration and give them a reply in a few days.

The House Committee on Territories agreed to-day to have a special meeting to consider the bill of Mr. Frankin to establish a Territory to be known as Oklahoma. They do this because it was urged that there are 20,000 gitzens of the United States in that country among Indians with no law to protect them, 8,000 freedmen (former slaves of Indians), and 40,000 civilized Indians; that there is no punishment for crime, and that disorder reigns. Charges of enormous expenditures at the United States Court at Fort Smith are made, said to be as high as \$400,000 a year, and the Committee proposes a thorough investigation of the subject.

Anorther Investmenton.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform of the House held a meeting to-day to consider the resolution referred to them, directing an inquiry whether Gen. Ellis Spear, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, was guilty of violation of the law in contributing money to a testimonial presented Gen. M. D. Leggett, just' before his retirement as Commissioner of Patents. The Chairman was authorized to summon such witnesses as he might deem proper, with a view to a thorough investigation of the case.

WHISKY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report favorably on Senator Howe's bill for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alchohol and liquor traffic, and to recommend its passage with certain amendments, the most important being a requirement that fermented liquors and manufacturers of all kinds of liquor shall be included in the proposed inquiry. House Committees Becoming Famous for

its passage with certain important being a requirement that fermented liquors and manufacturers of all kinds of liquor shall be included in the proposed inquiry.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.-Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the provisions of an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and the amendment thereto, and report to the Senate whether, in their judgment, the provision requiring a petition in case of compul-sory or involuntary bankruptev shall be by one or thereof at least in number, the aggregate of whose debts provable shall amount to at least one-third of the debts so provable, applies in a one-third of the debts so provable, applies in a case where the debtor is a corporation, or whether, in their judgment, under the existing law, a corporation debtor may be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy on the petition of a single creditor who does not constitute one-fourth in

creditor who does not constitute one-fourth in number of all the creditors, and whose debt does not amount to one-third of the debts provable against such corporation. Agreed to.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. West introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railway acts of July 1 and July 2, 1864, which provides that from and after its enactment all the Pacific Railway Companies shall be liable to pay into the Treasury of the United States the whole amount-of the interest heretofore paid by the Government on bonds loaned to them to aid in the construction of their roads, together with the interest on the several sums

fore paid by the Government on bonds ionned to them to aid in the construction of their roads, together with the interest on the several sums paid by the Government in discharge of the interest on said bonds, at the rate of — per cent per annum from the date of the payment, less the amount retained by the Government for mail transportation, which shall be credited in the account every six months. The bill further requires the Companies, respectively, to deposit in the United States Treasury, ten days preceding the maturity of the semi-annual interest on United States bonds loaned, such sams as, added to the amount then due each Company for mail service, will amount to the semi-annual interest them falling due, Referred.

Various petitions were presented, asking for a repeal of the law requiring a 2-cent stamp to be salt sed to bank checks, and referred.

Mr. Edwands submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and be is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what stops have been taken by any suit for otherwise, under the second section of the act making any opristions for the legislative, executive, and judical expenses of the Covernment for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 3875, and whether, in any suit brought under said section, the claim of the United States for 5 per cent of the net earnings therein mentioned was brought under adjudication and passed; land if not, why not, and that he also communicate the pre-ent condition of the matters therein referred to. Agreed to,

Also, he submitted a resolution directing the Secretary to communicate the besent what steps, if any, have been taken by him under the second section of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Compleny," approved June 22, 1874, and what is the present condition of the matters therein referred to; and also directing the Secretary to communicate to the Senate what steps, if any, have been taken by him under the second section of the act making appropriations for the le respectively, to deposit in the United States Treasury, ten days preceding the maturity of the semi-annual interest on United States bonds loaned, such any for mail service, will; amount to the semi-annual interest then falling due, Referred.

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catalogs to purces in trials for bigsany and philygamy, relations to courts and judicial offices in the Territory of Urah, approved June 1st, 1st4, Referred. The bill provides that in any trial for higheny or polygamy. Relations to any juror, first, that he has more than one wife living in said Territory; whether married by ordinary rices, or by the so-called scaling occremony; or, second, that he believes it morally right for a man to live with more than one wife. If the panel is thus exhausted the said of the panel is thus exhausted in the requiration of the morning hour, consideration of the resolution submitted by Air, Morton in regard to the recent election in Mississippi was resumed, and Mr. Morton or minute his speech, which was begun yesterday. Mr. Morton said the task which he had undertaken was not a piessant one, but he was in performance of what his regarded as a high duty. No more important question and the termination of the overtherour by violence and fraud, and whether two important amendments to the Countitution of the United States could be violated without notice. He saked the Sanate to listen to the evidence which he would jproduce, and desired to state in the beginning that it was from Democratic sources. He that he had not be not the counties that the Government had been entiremental that the Government had been entiremented that the first the Republic an and controlled and to Mississippi, which has been squared to be incurred to fit frout of this condition. He compared the condition of the State under Democratic in housely and condition of the State under Democratic in the sease of the two the condition of the conditi

resolution continuing in force the joint rules as amend-ed by Mr. Morton was adopted/ Mr. Beyard then submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Bules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine, and, after cor port whether any, and what, legislation is e regard to marters considered in the twenty-rule. Laid over.

regard to matters considered in the twenty-second joir rule. Laid over.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition of manufacturers, shippers, and others, of Manistee, Michasking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of that place, Commerce.

POSTAL BILL.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill in regard to postal route post-offices, and post roads. It provides that ever railroad in the United States and Territories shall be considered in law to be a postal route, and that ever person or association destiring to do business with an railroad company, or along the line of any railroad shall enjoy the same rights, facilities, and privilege as may now or hereafter be enjoyed by law, allowed of conceded other corporation, association, firm, or person. POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

conceded other corporation, association, firm, or person.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill conferring certain privileges upon telegraph companies. It provides for the establishment of a new jostal telegraph system, of which the following are the main features: Every Post-Office in the United States situated at a point on any telegraph ince shall also be a telegraph station, at which any telegraph company maintaining such line may establish and operate its instruments. If in any case it is apparent that the duties of the Postmaster and telegraph operate or could be performed by one person, the Postmaster-General may appoint a suitable person for both duties, and all Postmasters shall receive messages for transmission by telegraph company, paying to the Government a postage of 1 cent on each. The charges for telegraphing, all messages to be received at or delivered from Post-Offices, shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General, but must not exceed the following: For ten-word messages less than 250 miles, 15 cents; from 500 to 1,000 miles, 25 cents; dand for all greater distances, 50 cents. The address and signature to be free of charge, and for address and signature to be free of charge, and for address and results of the proportion.

The bill, however, authorizes such triegraph company to maintain other offices in incorporated towns or places for them higher than the foregoing, provided that Government business have precedence whenever the head of an executive department so requests, and that it shall be done at the lowest rates fixed by this bill. The Government is to have the right to purchase any line accepting the privileges of this bill, at any time within three years after commencing operations under it, and at actual cost, with 6 per cent interest added.

The last section directs the Fostmaster-General to advertise for them the proportion, and the fixed privative for proposals.

under it, and as actual cost, while o per cent micross added.

The last section directs the Postmaster-General to advertise forthwith for proposals, and to award a contract to any responsible party undertaking to form telegraphic connections and carry out the object of this bill for the lowest tariff not exceeding the prices above named, the contract to be for the term of twenty years, unless the Government shall, during the period, purchase the lines. Adjourned.

The Speaker called on Committees for reports.

Mr. Waddell, from the Post-Office Committee, reported back adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Eames to reduce the postage on first-class mall matter to 1 cent for each half ounce. Laid on the table.

CENTENNIAL BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Centennial Appropriation bill, with Mr. Wood (N. Y.) in the Chair, and was addressed by Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) in favor of the appropriation.

Appropriation bill, with air, wood (N. Y.) in the Chair, and was addressed by Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. Townsend's speech (on the Contennial Appropriation bill) was delivered in a humorous, conversational, story-telling style, and was thoroughly enjoyed, the members gathering around him and lauguing heartily at his jokes.

Mr. Stenger (Penn.) followed in opposition to the bill. Alluding to the smallness of the subscriptions throughout the country to the Centennial fund, he said that Congress was asked to pass this bill while the people of the Union nave said by their refusal to subscribe that they were not able to subscribe.

Mr. Pelton opposed the bill, but said his opposition was influenced by no vote in the House on the question of amnosty. If the House had seen proper to perpetuate a wrong, that wha no reason why he should vote aggings this convictions. His opposition to the bill was not opposition to the Centennial Exhibition. He wished success to the Exhibition, and trusted that it would be the means of freternizing long-estranged sections of the country. He was opposed to the bill because it was in

peace, the fraternization of the sections, and re-establishment of that unity and lovality which is indispensable to the maintenance of a republican Government.

Mr. Swann spoke in favor of the bill, and said that, in voting for it, he and his colleagues would represent the wishes of the people of their State.

Willoud action on the bill the Committee rose, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned, it being understood that eulogies on the late Vice-President Wilson would prevent a vote being taken on the bill to-morrow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—F. M. Blount, Cashier of the Chicago Sub-Treasury, has sent a petition here in support of his bill which asks for relief for having received a counterfeit \$500 bill at the Sub-Treasury. The petition shows that this note, which is of the issue of 1869, is very dangerous. Nearly every Cashier and bank President in Chicago certifies that the bill would readily have been received over their without detection.

without detection.

Paymaster-General Alvord, at the request of several army officers stationed on the frontiers, has recommended the passage of a bill which will enable commissioned officers to make deposits as they would with a bank. The officers believe that such an act would enable those having families to make more certain provision for them than in insurance companies or savings banks.

banks.

DISPLACED.

Four colored soldiers and one white soldier were removed to-day from the Capitol police force, and Democrats appointed in their places.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPRECH

on Mississippi is received with no particular enthusiasm. He has reserved a portion until tomorrow, when he will deliver it in the presence of the Indians editors, many of whom are here. There is little prospect of the passage of Morton's resolution in its present form. Some of the carpet-baggers even oppose it. the carpet-baggers even oppose it.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION

to investigate the Treasury system of book-keeping is certain to fail in the Senate. As soon as it is defeated there, a Committee will be raised in the House to investigate the Treasury

The Committee on Freedman's Bank have engaged accountants from New York, who will examine the 20 tone of books and paper in which the accounts are kept.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SAWIES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer writes here that he has nothing to fear from the

writes here that he has nothing to fear from the cotton claims investigation.

CANAL RETHAITES.

The Secretary of War seut to the House to-day the report of Maj. Gillespie for connecting Lake Michigan and the Wabash River. The report is long. The following is a sypopais of the leading points: By the Stansbury route, 175 miles; cost, \$3,941,889. By the Trail Creek route, 118 miles, cost \$3,446,479. By the Coffee Creek route, no estimate. By the Wolf Lake route, no estimate. By the St. Joseph & Kankake route, 148 miles, cost \$3,945,791. The Trail Creek route and St. Joseph route are declared to be the only practical ones. Gillespie says of the Kankakee Valley: A commercial canal to connect Lake Michigan and the Wabash River, and a draining canal of the Kankakee Valley are entirely distinct works. They cannot be combined in one canal without damaging the interests of each separate measure.

A WOMAN WITH A RAZOR. About 10 o'clock last evening a dispute arose between two colored women in Dan Webster's dancing academy on Pacific avenue. Becoming hoisterous, Dan put them out, and the quarrel was transferred to the street, when one of the combatants, named Lou Johnson, drew a razor and cut the other, Clara Burkitt, over the left eye, inflicting a deep gash somewhat injuring the eye. Lou then made her escape.

### FOREIGN.

The Terms on Which England Agrees to the Austrian Note.

Resignation of the Leader of the Herzegovinian Insurgents.

The London "Times" Disapproves of Senator Sherman's International

Coinage Scheme.

French Prefects Using Their Authority in the Interest of Government Candidates,

Allegheny City, Pa., Made a Catholic Diocese.

The Bavarian Chambers Dissolved on Account of a Dead-Lock.

MONTENEGRO'S POSITION. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The Times this m publishes a letter from Vienna containing th northern provinces of Turkey: In consequence of the Turkish operations on the Montenegrin frontier, the Prince of Montenegro summoned a council of Senators and military officers, which resolved, if the concentration of Turkish forces on the frontier is to take such proportion as to really carry into effect the reported plan of blockading atomtenegro on that side, it be considered a casus beli, and the Prince should summon all Montenegrins able to do duty, and march into Herzegovina; that, in the meantime, Montenegro will keep an expectant attitude, and not disturb the peace, if the Turkish operations develop nothing more serious than the present situation. This resolution, it seems, was chiefly taken for its moral effect on the Sublime Porte and the Montenegrins. The latter are highly dissatisfied with what they consider the undecided and timid policy of the Prince.

Vienna, Jan. 20.—The Montenegrin Minister of War has returned to Cettinje. northern provinces of Turkey: In consequence

Vienna, Jan. 20.—The Montenegrin Minister of War has returned to Cettinje.

Herzebovina.

London, Jan. 21.—A special from Vienna reports that Ljubobratch has issued a proclamation resigning the leadership of the Herzebovinian insurgents. He says his continuing in the chief command would lead to irremediable disputes. He advises the insurgents to persovere until the Turks are expelled from the privince.

The Deutsche Zelung reports that Hubmayer, leader of the insurrection in northwest Bosnia, has been murdered by a supposed agent of the Servian Government. Ljubobratch and Hubmayer are both Austrians, and the present leaders of the insurgents are Montenerrius, and it is said they were appointed by their Prince.

A report is current that the rallway officials in Crostia have received notice to prepare for the transportation of troops.

I-nnon, Jsn. & —A Hungarian journal states that preparations are making at Eszekda, a fortified town on the River Drave, for a garrison of

ned town on the River Drave, for a garrison of \$0,000 men.

ENGLAND'S TERMS.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—be Temps says: According to private information from London, England adheres to the Austrian note on the following conditions: Maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; recognition of the Sultan's independence; submission of the proposed reforms to the Sultan as simple observations and friendly counsels; each power presenting the note separately, and pressure to be exercised on the insurgents, and on Servia and Montenegro as soon as the Sultan shows a readiness to adopt the reforms. Austria, with the assent, and in the name and interest of the Sultan might be asked to assist in quelling the insurrection if the Turkish forces are insufficient.

London, Jan. 21—5 a.m.—The Russian Tele-

PAYMENT FAILURES.

The liabilities of Joseph Gaury & Co. will not exceed £50,000 sterling. The liabilities of Samuel Radford & Son, grain merchants, at Liverpool, are about £136,000, and their assets £154,000. Their creditors took acceptances in the company of full, payable three, six, and nine months.

THE ELECTIONS. Paris, Jan. 20 .- Returns from the Departpents of Loire-Mense, Eure, Charente, Manche, Cher, Calvadoe, and the Pyrenees Orientales, show Conservative majorities in the election for

PREFECTS INPLUENCING THE ELECLIONS. Permanent Committee of the Assembly to-day, the Left complained that Prefects were influencing the elections. M. Buffet rafused to discuss the subject, alleging that he did not desire to auticipate the debate on the verification of the elections in the new Assembly. He only admitted the Committee's right to summon the present Assembly if it saw fit. He maintained the legality of his iostructions to Prefects in relation to the press, which were to the effect that licenses of newspaper dealers may be revoked in case the legal regulations were not complied with. If the Left disapproved, they could appeal to the tribunals. The Left protested against the Minister's course, and the matter was dropped.

M. Buffet likewise refused to make any explanation in regard to the suppression of the basquet to M. Gambetts at Marseilles, or to take notice of the reports that the Government favored a Bonafartist candidate in the Department of Giropde.

Paus Jan 20.—M. Gambetta has arrived. Permanent Committee of the Assembly to-day,

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Gambetta has arrived PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Gambetta has arrived here.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Never reports that M. Gambetta, privately receiving a deputation at Aix, complained that he was debarred of a most elementary right,—that of addressing the electors on the eve of an election. He addressing "Doubtless the public condemns the Government's poertrow does not console me for the humiliation of thinking that such official outrages are possible only in France."

M. De La Rochette, legitimist, who was elected Senator for iife by the Assembly, is dead.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN QUESTION. Manrin, Jan. 20.—Respecting the negotia-tions between Spain and the United States, it is semi-officially pointed out that the Washington Government, of yet having replied to the

Government, set yet having replied to the Spanish note of the 15th of November. 1875, nor having officially communicated at Madrid the contents of the American circulatory note to the European powers, all reports of a ravorable reply from Spain may be regarded as destitute of foundation.

London, Jan. 20.—A telegram from Berlin says: No Spanish circular note has been received here replying to the American circular concerning Cuba. So far the various Powers have made no representations to Spain. The American circular did not contain any declarations liable to affect the friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Its more acknowledgment by the European Powers world not induce the United States to take further steps, consequently it is not expected that the

not induce the United States to take further steps, consequently it is not expected that the incident will lead to any complications.

THE ERTHSH ANTI-SLAVENT SOCIETY.
LONDON, Jau. 21.—The Anti-Slavery Society vesterday presented a memorial to Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the American circular note. They remind him that in June last he said the British Government sympathized with the object of their proposel.—that England should endeavor in conjunction with the United States, to obtain a settlement of the Cuban difficulty by friendly mediation. The membrialists commend the question in its present the histograms.

Derby replied that the Government would give

the question the attention its importance deserved.

The Anti-Slavery Society, in their memorial, say they have reliable information that Spain is filling to place Cuba in the same relations as Canada occupies towards England, on condition that slavery be retained. They point out that, in view of the recent American circular, the obstacle no longer exists which was advanced by Lord Derby last year, that England's interference in the Cuban question would cause jealousy in the United States.

A EESIEGED GARRISON RELIEVED.

San SEBASTIAN, Jan. 20.—The Alfonsists have thrown supplies of provisions and ammunition

thrown supplies of provisions and ammunition into Oyarzun in the face of a heavy fire from the Carlist batteries.

NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESE. New York. Jan. 20 .- A cable dispatch to the New York Freeman's Journal, dated Rome, Ja a. 20, announces that Allegheny City, Pa., has been made a Catholic Diocese, and Bishop Domenese,

made a Catholic Diocese, and Bishop Domentic, now of Pittsburg, named as its first Bishop. At his own request, the very Bev. Tuigg, of Altoona, is appointed Bishop of Pittsburg.

THE FOFE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—5 a. m.—The Lancet reports that on Friday last the Pope, after fatiguing receptions, complained that he did not feel well, and had an epileptoid seizure, which lasted forty minutes. Since then he has been confined to his bed. Although the condition of his health requires vigilant attention on the part of has physicians, any reports that his illness is dangerous are groundless.

MEXICO:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Official advices have been received from Mexico that the report is not true that the border thief Cortine has scaped or been released. Efforts are making to

secure his release on bail.

The indications are that President Lerdo will be re-elected. His most formidable competitor is Pordido Diaz.

Plumb has obtained an extension of his charter for the American Railway from the Rio Grande, on account of financial troubles.

A LEGISLATIVE DEAD-LOCK.

MUNICH, Jan. 20.—The Bavarian Chamber will be dissolved, as the only means of removing the

PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD'S TRAVELS. CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.-His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Lahore to-day. THE PRINCE OF WALPS' VISIT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.- A Grand Chapter of the Order of the Star of India was held on Satur day. . . One account must do for all. The Maharajah of Jodnpore was first conducted from the tent to the presence of the Prince by Gen Aitchison, who held him firmly by the hand walk backwards, and sit down. He was met at the entrance of the tent by velvet cushion, two junior Knights, the Maharajah and an attendant. The guard presented arms. After the Queen's grant was read by Gen. Aitchison, the Maharajah was led saide, and, having been decorated with a Knight's riband, having been decorated with a kinglit's riband, badge and six, and robes, returned and stood before the dais. He made two obeisances, and knelt while the Prince was placing the collar of the order round his neck, and admonished him in the prescribed form. Seventeen guns were fired. The Maharajah of Jodhpore then arose, instructed by Geo. Attension, who led him back-wards, bowing with his face to the dais, to-wards the seal. There his banner was unfuried to a flourish of trumpets. The Secretary pro-claimed the titles of the newly-made Knight on Servia and Montenerro as seon as the Sultan on Servia and Montenerro as seon as the Sultan on Servia and Montenerro as seon as the Sultan shows a readiness to adopt the reforms. Austria, with the assent, and in the name and interest of the Sultan, might be asked to assist in quelling the insurrection if the Turkish forces are insufficient.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5 a.m.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the Powers are much gratified with England's reply to the Austrian note. The points whereon England reserves judgment are considered unimpersant.

CREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL MONET STANDARD. How proposition of Senstor Sherman for a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain, says: "The idea find no favor here. It might suit the Americans, as most of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of their gold is locked up in some treasmost of the insurance of the surface of the first of the Surface of the

comparative darkness of the Durbar teut to the sound of a grand march, played by the military band, a royal salue was fired and the Guard of Honor presented arms. The crowds on the seats outside cheered loudly. Similar honors were paid to the Viceroy, Bir Bartle Frere, Lord Kapier, and others. Several Rajabs were much applauded by the spectators, but they did not deign to notice the cheers, except Sir Salar Jung and the Rajah of Travancore, as far as could be observed. The procession, after rolling on like a many-colored lava-wave, crested with all the riches of land and air, jewels, gold, plumes, gradually melted away, and each mem-

ont its myrkas, but noisy fireworks, or such representations as a mosque, the Taj, and bonquets.

There was a dioner at Government House, after which the Prince, accompanied by the Vicercy, the Maharajah of Johore, Miss Baring, Miss Foulkes, and the members of the suites in uniforce, visited the English Theatre, where. Charles Mathews played in "My Awful Dad." The theatre was prettily dressed out. The Bajals Jalar Jung and one or two more native Princes had boxes provided for them. The house was only half full, the prices for large boxes being £100, and for small ones £50, pit-stalle being £7. The Bajals seemed glad when 12 o'clock came. Many New-Year's Day compliments were exchanged.

Calcutta, Jau. 3.—This morning the Prince of Waies visited the General Hospital, and witnessed some further snake-poison experiments under the superintendence of Dr. Fayrer. At half-past 4 this afternoon a convocation of the University assembled for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon his Boyal Highness, this being the first honorary degree which the University has granted. The Prince was met at the entrance to the building by the Vicercy and the Chancelior, the Vice-Chancellor, and a Syndicate of the Fellows of the University and the members of his staff. He was then conducted, amid much cheering, to the dais which had been erected, and the Vice-Chancellor, having in a brief address respecting the University presented the Prince to the Chancellor, the latter delivered the diploma to his Royal Highness, who then signed the register. The Convocation afterwards closed and left the hall in procession. A large assemblage gathered consisting chiefly of graduates and Feliows of the University. Near the dais were numerous Chiefly, high officers of the Government, and the members of the Prince of Waies' and the members of the Government, and the members of the Prince of Waies' and the members of the Government, and the members of the Government, and the members of the Government and the members of the Gov

#### A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

We Refer to the Market Attached the Packing-House of Messrs. Tobey & Booth.

Which Is One of the Notable Institutions of the South Division.

A Summary of the Observations of Tribune Representative.

As the writer was walking along Eighteenth street near the river the other day, his attention was attracted by the great number of women Not being aware of any market in that section of the city, the writer followed up his observations, and soon discovered that the large building on Eight senth street, corner of Grove, was the centre of attaction, and that it was a great market attached to Messrs. Tobey & Booth's packing-house for the sale of their tenderloins, sparerips, etc. Entering the building, a lively scene was presented to our view. A long counter laden with fresh potk, sausages, and lard extended the whole length of the room, outside of which hundreds of women were waiting their turn to be served, while a dozen or more men in immaculate aprons were laboring with all their might to supply their wants.

We were informed that the very best cuts of pork can be obtained there at from 3 to 10 cents per pound, being

A SAVING OF 4 OR 5 CENTS PAR POUND
OR the same meats purchased at other markets. The market is located in the centre of one of the most populous districts of Chicago, and it supplies the tables of not only the inhabitants of that neighborhood, but of people residing more remote, with cheap and excellent meats. On inqury of some of the women we ascertained—what had already seemed evident from casual observation—that the greatest care is, taken to make the market unexceptionable in every respect, and to give its patrons a better article of meats at a lower price than they can purchase disewhere. This fact is beginning to be appreciated also by some of the residents of the avenues who are not opposed to saving time and money by patronizing a market near at hand.

After our surprise at the crowd had subsided, we were struck with the universal cleanliness that pervaded the establishment. There is absolutely none of the litter of dirt that is frequently seen about institutions of the kind; and everywhere there is evidence of a guiding hand in charge of the establishment which commands good order and neatness. The tables, the counter, the attendable, the counter, the attendable, the counter, the attendable, the meat itself,—everything is Not being aware of any market in that section of the city, the writer followed up his observations.

commands good order and neatness. The tables, the counter, the attendate, the meat itself,—everything is scrupulously clean.

Leaving this busy scene of hurrying women, hard-working men active check-boys, and the cashiers raking in currency as fast as they could count, we passed over to

THE SAUSAGE-PACTORY,
in the western end of the building, separated from the main room by a glass partition. Here the same characteristic cleanliness is observable. The floor is polished to perfect whiteness. The kitchen of a New England farm-house is not kept more thoroughly neat.

Upon inquiry of one of the employes why the sausage-factory is made so prominent as to be seen by everybody entering the building, the young man replied that "his boss wouldn't self anything he wouldn't eat himself; that he wanted everybody to see how his sausages were made, and that he was groud to have any one inspect the factory." After that remark we made up our minds to give it

A THOBOUGH INSPECTION.

The meat from which the sausages are made is spread out in full view of the spectator, upon polished tables, in polished pans, before it is cut up. No suspicion of uncleanliness is allowed to linger about the room. The employes who run the machinery, and handle the meats are dressed in uniform, and are required to keep them neat. In fact, the men are hired with reference to their quality of neatness. The machines, three in number, receive the closest attention from their attendants, as is evident from the way in which they are brushed up and carefully washed every night after they have finished work. Not a particle of meat is left in the machines, upon the shelves, or anywhere about the setablishment over night, to decay and produce an unwholesome smell. It is probably this cleanliness as much as anything else that draws so many to this market.

We understand that the proprietors of the packing-house have a large amount of the vgy best trimmings from meats cut by them for the English market, which is the cause of their entering into the manufactur

they are manufacturing about Two Tons of sausages PEB DAT, which shows that they must be used to a great extent. The foreman also informed us that it is the design of the proprietors to put them up in 1, 2, and 3-pound packages for the purpose of supplying grocers and retail markets. This would seem to be a great convenience to house-keepers. From what we learned and could see, we are

From what we learned and could see, we are certain that only the very best quality of meats is used, and that only men who are experienced in the manufacture of sausages are employed in that department.

After a half-hour pleasantly and profitably spent in the inspection of the market factory, we took our departure, intending, however, at some future time to pay a visit to the packing-house across the street, and form the acquaint-ance of the proprietors.

far as could be observed. The procession, after rolling on like a many-colored lava-wave, created with all the riches of land and air, jewels, gold, plumes, gradually melied away, and each member of the Order turned off to the tests right and left, and unrobed, and there awaited the moment for departure. The Prince and the Viceroy proceeded to the entrance, where they took their seats in carriages and returned to Government House.

In the afternoon the Prince, accompanied by the Viceroy, unveiled an equestrian statue of Lord Mayo on the Maidan, near Government House. Several Rajahs were present. Mr. Bulien Smith read an address, excellent in its terms. The Prince appears and returned to one whom he had been proud to call his friend, and viceroys had he lived. On behalf of the widow, children, and friends of Lord Mayo be thanked the committee for what they had done in honor of his memory. The Prince then quiveled the status, which is a good likeness.

After the ceremony, the Prince changed his uniform, and drove to the race-course to witness an exciting polo match between the Calcutta players and the Munipuri natives, six a side, the former big men on well-fed and well-groomed ponies; the latter light, tall men on ragged, poor-looking tata. The contest was rendered equal by the light weight and wonderful skill of the Munipuri men. The Prince, he Viceroy, and suites were in plain clothes. They left, their carriages and mingled freely with the Growd, and watched the play till darkness stopped it. The Prince have to the race-stand to witness a grand display of fireworks, which were not quite equal to expectation, owing to the climate; but the spectacie of tens of thousends of faces lighted up by mortars, rockets, and colored fires was alone worth seeing. Calcutta poured ont its myriads, but all were very orderly, ciapning their hands at the nousy fireworks, which were not quite equal to expectation, owen grands and the base ciation of long as a number of manufacturers are prepared to join as will accompliable to th

with southwest to northwest winds, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the upper lakes, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy or clear to colder weather, with northwest to northeast winds, and rising barometer east of the Missouri LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20. Time. |Bar. |Threfiu. | Wind. | Bain | We'th r.



A CENTENNIAL PARTY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. Lixeous, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Centennial tea management of Mrs. S. A. Feley, Vice-President of this district, has proved itself a grand affair. Tables were spread representing each of the thirteen States, waited upon by ladies dressed in old-time costume. Over five hundred persons were accommodated with a grand supper and witnessed the tableaux. A large collection of relics were on exhibition, such as swords over 150 years old, and writings drawn up over two centuries ago. Everything in this line will be forwarded to Philhelephia this spring. The entire affair was pronounced by all as the finest ever attended, in every respect. Oreat credit should be bestowed upon Mrs. Foley and the isdies ossisting her. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the Centennial.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE GRAND ARMY AT SYCAMORE, ILL. Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 20,—The annual encamp secanous, ill., Jan. 20.—The annual encamp-ment of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled here to-day. Upon the arrival of the visiting delegations they were received by Potter Post No. 19 of Sycamore, and the Sycamore Guards and Union Guards, Illinois State Militia, drawn up in line. Headed by the DeKaib Cornet Band they were escorted to

quarters.

In the afternoon a very largely attended pub lie meeting was held at Wilkins' Hall, where the formal reception-exercises took place, Com-mander Burst, of Sycamore, presiding. After music by the band, Chaplain Beach, of Chicago, of-fered a prayer. The song "America" was rendered by the Grand Army Glee Club. The Rev. Comrade S. F. D. Gibb, of Sycamore, delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the Potter Post and the citizens of Sycamore. Adjt.-Gen. Hilland eloquently on behalf of the visiting mem-bers, defining the purposes of the Order as bers, defining the purposes of the

patriotic and non-partisan.

A stand of colors and a banner were presented to the Potter Post by the ladies of Sycamore and the Rev. Comrade Moore responding.

After further music by the band and by the

Glee Club, the meeting adjourned.

The State Encampment then assembled in executive session, State Commander Hilliard presiding. The reports of the Commander, executive session, State Commander Hilliard presiding. The reports of the Commander, Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and other officers were presented. The Commander's report showed an increase in membership during the last year of 75 per cent. The membership was shown to be about 1,200, with forty-one posts in various parts of the State, nearly all being represented by delegates—about 100 m all. The Encampment was shown to be self-sustaining financially.

Among the delegates present are Gens. Chetlain, Reynolds, and McArthur, of Chicago, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, of Springfield, Col. Church, of Atlants, and others. Letters of regret for their absence were read from Gen. Farnsworth and others.

After the transaction of executive business, the Encampment adjourned until 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the election of officers will take place. A festion forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Hartranft, asking Congress to extend the time for making application for pensions one year further, was presented and ordered seat to all posts in the State for signatures.

A banquet and ball tendered by the Potter Post and the citizens of Sycamore to the visiting brethren was beld at Wilkins, Hall this evening, and proved a very enjoyable occasion. The largest interest attaches to the gathering, and the citizens of Sycamore extend the largest measure of hospitality.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Mr. William A. Har-lan, the only son of Hop. James Harlan, ex-United States Senator from Iowa, and brother of Mrs. Robert Lincoln, of Chicago, died here this morning. He had been unffering from disease of the lungs for some time, and recently grew worse, coming to the Pacific coast from Colorado for hoped-for relief. He was in the 24th year of his ace. His remains will be sent Ath year of his age. His remains will be sent to his home in Mt. Pleasant Ia.

San Francisco, Jan. 20 .- Mr. William A. Har-

CLOAKS. FURS, &c

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY Madison & Peoria-sts

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Great Annual Clearing Sale!

Note the following Bargains in

CLOAKS. Ladies' Beaver Cloaks, neatly trimmed, \$5; reduced from \$9. Ladies' Beaver Cloaks, silk trimmed, \$8; well worth \$12. well worth \$12.

Fur Beaver Cloaks, \$10, richly trimmed; heretoforesold for \$16.

Esquimaux Beaver Cloaks, \$12, richly trimmed; worth \$20.

Extra fine Beaver, Chinchilla, and Fur Beaver Cloaks, good styles, handsomely trimmed, at \$15, \$16, and \$18; greatly reduced from former prices.

FURS. Owing to the mild, open weather, and the consequent light demand for Furs, our entire stock will be closed at a great sacrifice. Seal, Mink. and all the desirable Furs for Ladies' and Children's wear.

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NAW YORK

Democratic managers are seriously con-age the propriety of calling the National ntion to meet in Philadelphia. Their idea is grand Centennial "blow-out" might up the outrages in Mississippi and the un-site Confederate speeches in the Lower

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

The City Demand for Discounts Steadily Increasing.

Wight Increase in the Country Orders for Currency.

The Produce Markets Nervous --- Provisions Mederately Active and Steadier.

### Wheat Higher, in Spite of Weakness in Liv-erpool and New York.—An Improvement in Corn. FINANCIAL.

n the last few days there has been a percei in the discount lines of the banks. T almost wholly from local sources. The mostry can expect in the way of secommodatic they be allowed to retain the loans they have secured. The paper offered the banks is of see, manufacturing, miscellaneous, mercantile, ovacion paper. Merchants are discounting customers and using the proceeds in paying up, astern indebtedness. The complaints of blow ions seem to be more numerous, is an increasing need among the sfor funds as long as cold weather lasts, and is a moderate amount of their paper on the marthe tendency of disposit lines is downward, as is y the case with a good local demand for loans, as adda to the tightening tendency of the situation of the control of the situation of the control of the situation of the control of the situation o

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CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. ago City 7 got, water loan. 104% & ins.
County 7 got, water loan. 104% & ins.
Park 7 got, bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago 7 got, bonds
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nrm at 31% @37%, Union which at 69% @370, term Union at 71% @37%, and Ohio and sissippi at 21% @21%. Wates rose to 6, and unbus, Chicago & Indiana Central to 5, the closing seling at a slight reaction. Transactions aggred 132,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific 11,1000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 12,-38. Pruis, 35,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Ohios, and Oweheads.

# Gustoms receipts, \$822,000, The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$204,000. Cleavings, \$31,000,000. Sterling firm and higher; 485@489%.

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American Express	B 5836	Wabash	š
U. S. Express	61	Wabash pfd	8
New York Central	1108%	Fort Wayne 10	ú
Erie	15%	Terre Haute	
Erie pfd	32	Terre Haute pfd 19	õ
Hariem	133	Chicago & Alton 10	ż
Hariem pfd		Chicago & Alton pfd, 10	
Michigan Central	614/1	Ohio & Mississippi 21	i
U. P. stock	69 %	Indiana Central	ĕ
Lake Shore	664	Chi., Bur. & Quincy118	ä
Illinois Central	97	Hannibal & St. Joe. 26	ä
Clev. & Pittaburg.	914	Del., Lack, & West 118	
		A. & P. Tel 19	
Northwestern nfd	69421	Central Pac, bonds 104	ŝ
CCCLI	600	U. P. bonds 105	ď
C., C. U	MINING		•
SAN FRANCISCO		The following quotatio	_
were called at the			
College, virginis		Crown Point 2	ä
Camprilla	78%	Yellow Jacket 88	j
segregated Beiche	ar du	Alpha 20	ă
Opnir	05%	Alpha 20	ij
Chair	89	Belcher 31 Confidence 19	Į.
Savage	18%	Confidence 19	ij
Imperial	9	Sierra Nevada 22	ı

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and all the leading articles of produce in this city during the wenty-four hours ending at 7 e'clock on Thursday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago

330 320 631,254 95,090 33,200 745 1,689 1,910 3,256 153,674 824 30,590 7,095 1,071

Hay, tons.... Lumber, No fi Shingles, No. Salt, brls.... Withdrawn from store on wednesday to sumption: 1,078 bu wheat, 435 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 2 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 22 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 13 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade

29 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade do (81 wheat); 25 cars high-mixed corn, 29 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars new mixed do, 28 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (88 corn); 6 cars white cats, 4 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do; 2 cars rejected rys; 12 cars No. 2 barsey, 13 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (29 barley). Total, 223 cars, or \$5,000 bu. Inspected out: 920 bu wheat, 375 bu corn, 672 bu cats, 368 bu rys, 2,497 bu barley.

It is now reported that the English failure in wheat was that of a firm engaged in the Odessa wheat trade, and on the long side. The advance in Liverpool was not a large one, and that market is now some 3d per cental lower than a mouth ago.

Our remarks in Ture Tamone of yesterday relative to the quotation on wheat in New York are excepted

Our remarks in THE TRIBUNE of pesterday relative to the quotation on wheat in New York are excepted to by partites in the trade who cught to know. They say that the price for "best of fair spring" "h actually the price of straight Chicago No. 2 in New York, and cite sales at \$1.08 as being of straight Chicago No. 3. We have no desire to misstate the matter. It is certainly very difficult to arrive at the truth. There are many people in the grain trade here who halieve that the wheat quoted in New York as Chicago No. 2 was bought here as No. 3, and simply cleaned at Buffalo on its way to the semboard. These people claim to know what they are talking about, and are equally positive as those who say the New York quotation is correct. It would be a great satisfaction to the trade

obliged to assume that the quotations from New York are correct to describing the property till they have been proven to be otherwise.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, and nervous. Grain was firm early, but tended downwards later, in sympathy with Liverpoet, which was quoted lower all round towards, the close. This was probably a consequence of the failure reported on the previous day, which waskened conditional effers to sell "on account of whom it may concern " wheat held by the firm. The telegram was, however, regarded rather as an expression of feeling than as a report, Thursday not being a regular market-day in Liverpool.

goods. Orders are coming forward sparingly, as is usu-ally the case at this season. Jobbers of groceries reported a somewhat improved demand for staple lines, but the a somewhat improved demand for staple lines, but the movement in side goods remained slack. Prices were firm, with coffees and sugars showing something of an upward tendency. The butter market was without new features, ruling moderately active and firm. Cheese was in good demand at former quotations. There was a quiet market for dried fruits, though the amount of orders was larger than on the preceding days of the week. Fish were quoted quiet and unchanged. In the bagging, leather, paints, oils, coal, and wood markets the changes were unimportant.

altered prices. Metals, nails, and hardware were quiet and steady, nails being firm at the factories. The better grades of broom-corn were firmer under a soutinuod good demand, to supply which dealers are now drawing on the stock in store. Seeds were quiet, except clover, which was active and firmer. Hay, wool, and nope remain quies. The change of the fruits, the demand for which is light and chiefly from small retailers and peddlers. Hides were dull and lower. Poultry met with a fair inquiry, ruling firm

BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL. Mesare, Segar & Tunnicliffe give the following as

Mesars. Segar & Tunnicliffe give the following as the imports at Liverpool for three years past:

1875. 1874. 1873.

Wheat, grs. 3,579,032 3,051,428 3,121,170 Flour, bris. 241,625 890,235 261,001 Flour, acks. 522,711 596,015 462,795 Corn, grs. 777. Add: 1587,171 1,320,533 1,239,663 Mesars. 8. & T. add:

The lowest point of the year's prices was touched in spring, although stocks were then small, but the development of unravorable prospects caused a sharp rise of fully 28 6d per cental on most descriptions of wheat by the beginning of August. Very fine harvest weather, together with largely increased arrivals, turned the scale, and fully half the advance has now been lost.

Imports into Liverpool, of wheat and flour combined, show an unprecedented total, exceeding for the first time those of 1862, but stocks, though very heavy, are not larger than at the close of 1869, during which year arrivals here were nearly one million quarters hese than in 1875.

Considering the amantity of old wheat left over our

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, but

10%c.seller February, boxed; green hams, 10%10%c; sweet-pickied do, 11%11%c; Cumberlands, 10%c cash or seller January; long-cut hams, 11%12c, boxed; becon hams, 13%13%c.
GRASE-Was nominal at 7%9c.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$9.06 @9.56 for mess, \$10.00%21.50 for extra mess, and \$20.50%21.50 for hams.
Tailow-Was quoted at 8%c.

r hams, as quoted at 8%c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quoted at \$3/2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and machanged. Shippers were ont of the market, teaving the buying to local dealers, who wanted little. The receipts were rather fight, and the firmness in wheat prevented a further decline. Sales were reported of 270 bris winters, parily at \$7.00; 930 bris spring extra, parily at \$4.874(@5.25; and 50 bris spring superface at \$3.50. Total, 1,270 bris. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$5.00(3.7.50; common to good do, \$4.50(@4.75; choice do, \$5.00(@5.25; patents do, \$5.50(@7.25; Minnesota, \$5.00(@4.25; spring superfines, \$3,00(@4.35; and buckwheat do, \$5.00(@5.50.

Brix—Was quiet and steady, being in moderate demand, with light offerings. Bales were 20 tons at \$11.50 free on board care.

\$11,50 free on board cars, Cons-Meal—Wee nominal at \$14,50@15.00 for coarse WHEAT—Was active and irregular. The market was stronger on each and February during the greater part of the session, though New York was quoted dull and rather weak, Liverpool being unchanged. The receipts were rather light, and the prospect was considered rather a strong one for the January longs, the quantity of No. 2 in store being very small as compared with the quantity yet to be delivered or settled for. Some said the market was manipulated upwards.

quantity of No. 2 in store being very small as compared with the quantity yet to be delivered or settled for. Some said the market was manipulated upwards. Anyhow it advanced le from the closing price of Wednesday afternoon, the premium over Feoruary widening to 2½c. This induced a better demand for next month, some fearing that the present pressure would be extended into February, and a good many of the shorts filled in and changed over into March, the premium on March to disappear. The lower grades were in fair demand for shipment, and No. 3 advanced le. Towards 1. o'clock New York was reported allower to sell," and Liverpool was quoted 2d per 100 hs lower, which caused a resettion, though the market for February classed we higher than the previous day. Seller February opened at 98c, with a very nervous feeling, advanced irregularly to 99½c, and declined to 98½c at the close. Seller the mounts sold at \$1.0042. Older March, gold, at 98½c, dosing at 98½c; and seller May sold at \$1.04%, and the same for car lots of No. 2 spring, white round lots were held at \$1.00½. Seller March, gold, at 98½c, dosing at 98½c; and seller May sold at \$1.04%, and the same for car lots of No. 2 spring, white round lots were held at \$1.00½. Seller March, gold, at 98½c, dosing at 98½c; 2009 bu rejected de at \$6.0 Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.00½. \$6.000 bu No. 2 string should be string the swere reported of \$6.000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.00½. \$6.000 bu No. 2 string should be string the swere the close. Our receipts were smaller, and the decision of the Committee on Appeals, suntaining the award of \$2c on \$2 December deal, had probably something to do with the improvement in tone, though few settlements of the defaulted contracts were made in consequence of it. The better dema

ears at Sic. 10,000 bu by sample at 286,355 on track; and 13,300 bu do at 382,376 free on board cars. Total, 87,400 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and a shade firmer, the offerings being small, while there were a few orders for-tash and the deferred options. The receipts for the same inquiry for car-lots for local consumption and to fill contracts. Seller the month sold at 30%, either February at 30%, 33%, closing at the inside; seller March at 31%, 60,31%, can deeler May at 34%, 634%, the latter closing at 34%, Car-lots of cash No. 2 sold at 30%, 630%; closing at 30%, Rejected sold at 72. Cash miss were reported of 7,4% bu No. 2 at 30%, 630%; 1,200 bu rejected at 270; 6,600 bu by sample at 306,430% on track. Total, 15,300 bu. RYE—Was in request and firm under limited offerings. No. 2 sold at 616,650%, with 2 storage, and samples at 656,680. Rejected was nominal at 636,864. Seller the month and February were quoted at 63%, Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 676,67% of 1,200 bu by sample at 75%,65% free on board; and 400 bu do at 660 on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was a little more active and firm, notwithstanding the larger receipts. The parties controlling the barley in store were bolding backfand the shorts were buying the car-lots offered to apply on contracts. Seller January sold and eloued at 81c. February sold at 71%,67%, clasing at the ourside. Marnh sold at 74%, and May was offered at 68c. The lower grades were quiet and steady, while poor offering were rather dull and easy queer fair offerings. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 81c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 86c; 2,460 bu by samples of offerings. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 81c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 86c; 2,460 bu by samples for eight of 1,000 bu No. 2 at 81c; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 81c

Early in the afternoon provisions were in moderate demand and a shade firmer, with sales of 750 bris mess pork at \$19.27% seller February, and \$19.57% seller March; 1,000 tos lard seller March at \$12.40; 23,000 Rs. shoulders at 7c, and 100,000 Rs do seller April at 7%c; 40 boxes long clear at 10c.

Wheat was scitty, and %c higher, closing firm at 100%4299% seller February, and \$1.00%46.01 seller

99.499% seller Pebruary, and \$1.00%(a1.01 seller January. March sold at \$96.999%, closing at the outside. May sold at \$10.09%, and April at \$1.00%.

Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at \$2%c for February, and \$3%c for January.

CALL BOARD.

Mees pork was active and steady at the early advance, closing at \$19.156.19.17% seller January; \$19.27%(a19.30 seller February; \$19.50(a19.37) seller March; and \$19.85%(19.87% seller April. Saies \$4,250 brils at \$19.55%(a19.57% seller March.

Lard was steady, with sales of 2,000 tes at \$12.37% seller March, and \$12.29 seller February.

seller March, and \$12.20 seller February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was 2e lower, closing at \$2.12.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues good and the market firm, especially for corn that will work itself. The Western crop is about exhausted, and, as that of this State is of short growth, there is little corn left except old to replace the Kansas and Missouri crop. Hence a firm market, Quotatiens are advanced on the average about ½c, as follows: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, T¼@5c; choice medium, 6¾@7%c; good medium brush, 6¾c; fair inside and covers, 5@6%c; inferior, 4@4%c; crocked, 3@6c.

\$@6c. BUTTER—The market remains firm. For a num-

BUTTER—The market remains firm. For a number of days past the shipments have nearly equaled the receipts, and the requirements of the home trade have more than absorbed the difference, and stocks are less than the were a fertnight ago. The following quotations were fully maintained: Choice to fancy yellow, 25c,32c; medium to good grades, 18(22c; inferior to common, 13(317c; common to choice roll, 16(23c.

BAGGING—But slight change was observable in the bagging market. Orders were few and generally for small amounts, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. We make no change in our list: Stark A, 27c; Lewiston, 25%c; Montang, 25%c; Ontario, 25%c; American A, 26c; Amorkeag, 26c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14(315c; 40 5 bu, 15(316c; gunnies, single, 15(316c; de, double, 25(32c.

CHEESE—There was a fairly active movement at firm rate. We quote choice to fancy fail-made full cream-factory at 125(213)c, and lower grades at 9(311)c.

COAL—Trade was more active than for some days

Delifferens believe to provide the second of the provided of t

offered at reduced figures: Valencia oranges, \$8.009
8,50 per case; fiessins do, \$3.5064.00 per box; Sicily lemons, \$6.6064.00 per box; Winter apples, \$3.0064.00 per bri from store; cranherries, \$10.00611.05 per bri Malaga grapes, \$10.00 per bri. GROCHRIES—The number of country orders was larger than for the earlier days of the week, and in staple-goods the movement was on a more generous scale than Jobbers had any reason to expect. Values were unchanged and were generally steady. We quote: scale than Jobbers had any reason of the were unchanged and were generally steady. We quote:

RICE—Rangoos, 6%@7c; Oarolins, 7%@3c; Louisi-

were unchanged and were generally steady. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 63/@7c; Oarolins, 71/@3c; Louirians, 61/@7kc.

COFFEES—O. 6, Java, 53/@33/c; Java No. 2, 29/
@30/sc; choice to fancy Rio, 23/w24c; good to prime-sio, 23/@25/sc; conamon to fair, 22.6/22/sc; roasting, 29/@25/sc; conamon to fair, 22.6/22/sc; costined, 23/@25/sc; conamon to fair, 22.6/22/sc; costined, 24/@25c; Margento, 25/@25/sc.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11/%c11/sc; crushed, 11/%13/sc; A standard, 10/sc; do No. 2, 10/sc; B 9/sc; extra C, 9/sc; C No. 2, 9/sc; colore brown, 9/69/sc; choice brown, 9/69/sc; choice molasses sugar, 9/69/sc; common do, 73/@8/sc; choice molasses sugar, 9/69/sc; common to good do, 73/@8/sc; New Oricans, 7/69/sc; common to good do, 73/@8/sc; New Oricans, 7/69/sc; common to good do, 73/@8/sc; New Oricans, 7/69/sc; diamond drips, \$1.05@1.10; silver drips, 63/sc, 61/66/sc; New Oricans molasses, choice new, 65/6/6s; deprime, 55/8/5s; common molasses, 8/6/6s; deprime, 55/8/5s; common molasses, 8/6/6s; deprime, 55/8/5s; common molasses, 8/6/sc; deprime, 55/8/sc; deprime, 55/

Flooring, usecond common, d Box boards, A.

Box boards, B.

A stock boards, 10 and 12 in.

B stock boards.

J stock boards.

of Poultry and Game-Poultry was in fair r ROTATOES— Were accreasy mentioned on the street.

A few bu were received and shipped, but the local
demand is inconsiderable, retailers and consumers
having laid in supplies in the fall.

SEEDS—Glover advanced to \$8.00, and closed firm,
several orders being unfilled owing to the madeguate
offerings. The stock here is very light, and the receipts continue small, while buying orders are pointing in from all directions. Other seeds were in fair
request and firm. Timothy ranged from \$2.356,0450,
flax from \$1.35,01.50, Hungarian and millet from
40,650c.

the; thoice, 70@75c; these, 58@50c; finey 1.20. Investigate—Commen, 25@35c; good omedium, 15@48c; good do, 48@50c; fines, 58@50c; choice, 53@56c; good common 38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45me, 55@55c; finest, 53@70c.

36: medium, 40,945c; good medium, 45,950c; fine, 50,655c; fines, 55,950c; choice, Chage5c; choices, 15,965c; fines, 55,950c; choice, Chage5c; choices, 13,938c; medium, 40,620c; good medium, 43,45c; me, 43,650c; fines, 55,958c; choices, 60,962c; choices, 50,958c.

WOOD—Was steady at \$3,50 for maple, \$7,50 for beech, and \$8,50 for slabe.

WOOD—Was quiet and unchanged. The order trade is very light, and there are no indications of an improved domand from the Bast at present, but stocks are not large and are generally held at full prices: Tub-washed, prime, 48,635c; do, poor 15 good, 446,46c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 39,641c; washed coarse and medium do, 40,643c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25,638c; do, coarse and medium, 30,833c; pulled, 33,636c.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Becsipts Cattle, Hogs. Sheep.

Monday 3.119 17,525 1,388
Tuesday 8,899 16,649 2,299
Thursday 8,899 16,649 2,299
Thursday 8,899 17,374 8,591 Total 15,047 74,360
Same time last week 12,336 105,391
Week before last 11,464 44,376 
 Shipments
 1.512
 1.322
 1,191

 Monday
 1.65
 1.852
 409

 Tuesday
 1.65
 1.852
 409

 Wednesday
 1,910
 1.689
 3.235

... 4,487 4,778 4,855

feedors \$3.05@3.76. Sales were principally at \$3.25@4.50.

Choice Breves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,600 fbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1,850 to 1,600 fbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 fbs.

Butchers' Slock—Por to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 600 to 1,100 fbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,600 fbs.

Inferior—Light and thin eews, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalaway steers.

2.25@2.75

Texas Cattle—Trough droves. 2.50@1.00

CATTLE GALES.		
No, and description,	Av.	Pric
80 choice steers,	],411	\$5,00
48 good steers	1.1844	4,62
18 good steers	1.288	4.60
63 good steers	1,278	4,65
12 good steers.	1.343	4,10
18 good steers	1.330	4.75
100 good steers	1 986	4.62
32 good steers	1.280	4.80
33 good steers	1.170	4,40
42 Cherokee steers	958	4.35
16 medium eteers	1.017	4,15
31 good steers	1.182	4.6
34 good steers	1.109	4.30
32 good steers	1.206	4.50
20 good steers	1.179	4.55
48 good steers	1.943	4.55
35 medium waers	1 156	4.25
30 medium steers	1 144	4.20
17 medium sheers	1 000	4.10
18 medium stears	1.068	4.30
12 medium steers	1.040	4.15
16 good steers	1.296	4.50
34 good steem	7.215	4,50
31 good steers	1,318	4.62
17 butchers' stock	958	3,95
14 butchers' stock,	957	3,15
16 butchers' stock	1,080	3.50
47 butchers' stock	1.0:0	3,25
13 butchers' stock	1.027	3.25
13 butchers' stock	1.003	3.25
35 butchers' stock	900	2.00
20 cows		2,65
HOGS-The market opened active	and str	ong, br
toward noon became quiet, and rem	naimed so	to th

common to choice. Estra sold in a few instances at alightly higher figures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—BREVER—Receipts 950, making 3,880 for three days, against 2,360 last week; supply mainly common; market dull at low figures; feeling toward the close a triffs bester; a few very good steers brought 11½c; fair to good lots 19½@11½c; common and ordinary natives; @@ife; 1 ear-load ordinary Cherokees at 5½c; no strictly prime cattle shown.

SHEEF—Receipts 3,650, making 9,050 for three days, against 13,30 last week; firmer tone and larger volume of business; ordinary to strictly prime, 5½@7½c; dear-load extra flue wooled Onle, 105 fbs, at 7½c.

SWYNN—Arrivals 4,940, making 10,100 for three days, against 12,476 last week; 2 ear-loads live Onlo hogs, 150 fbs, at \$7.60 per 100 lbs, such as sold at \$7.50 yesterday.

medium, \$5.00 53.25; common, \$4.00@4.50; bulls, \$4.50 \$4.00. Hooz—Raceipts to-day, 2.820 head, and 8,880 for three days; Yorkers, \$7.10@7.30; Philadelphins, \$7.40 \$47.65.

\$5,50@6,00.

Br. Lours, Jan. 20.—Hous.—Strong and higher; shipping, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$7.00@7.20; extra, \$7.20 @7.50.

Oarlie—Dull and lower on all grades except stockers and feeders; good to prime native shipping steers, \$1.50@4.75; choice native cow, \$3.50@3.75; Tair to good, \$2.75@3.25; native stockers, \$2.50@3.60; feeders, \$4.00 @4.37 %.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS. spring, No. 1, 18s; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 16s 4d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—Now, 25s 9d, 29s; old, 31s, 31s 6d.
Phovisions—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 50s. Lovenpool, Jan. 20—1:30 p. m.—Land—598 3 d. Lovenpool, Jan. 20—5:45 p. m.—Flour—No. 1, 24s

6d; No. 2, 228 6d.

Grant-Whesi-Spring No. 1, 9s 10d; Ng. 2, 8s 6d;
white No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 4d; elub No. 1, 11s 2d;
No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn-New, 23s 6d@23s 9d; old, 50s 6d niddling, 6%d; Orleans, 6 15-16d; sales of 14,000

age, 10s 4d@10s 5d; do club, 10s 9d@11s; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 5d@9s 10d. Western mixed new corn, 23s 6d@25s 9d; do old, 30s 6d@31s. Lard, ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum-32s.

LORDON, Jan. 20.—The Bank of England Increased £387,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's coerve to its liability is 39½ per cent. Comsola—Memey, 33 13-16; ascount, 98 15-16. AMERICAN SECURITIES—65a, 105½; \$7a, 108¾; 0-40a, 107; new 2a, 104½. REFINED PRINCIPLE -116/2114 34.

SAVANNAR, Jen. 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c net receipts, 2,212 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,300; cales, 2,086.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c; not receipts, 1,533 bales; exports to France, 982; to the Continent, 395; coastwise, 1,187; sales, 1,396. Mosruz, Jam. 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c;

GALVESTOR, Jan. 29.—Cotion quiet; middings, 12%; net receipts, 1,900 bales; gross, 2,000; exports to Great Britain, 1,914; to the Channel, 8,661; constwise, 1,307; sales, 1,472.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20.—The package trade in domestics and woolers was rather quiet. Cotton goods were steady at current quotations. Platd prints, cambrics, and shirtings were in moderate demand. Ginghams were more active. Richmond fancy prints opened at 1½c, and hose at 7½c. Agents were receiving fair orders for fine fancy cassimeres. CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET. CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Petroleum firm; standard white (110 test), 11c; 150 (State) test, 12c; Michigan,

Prirsburg, Jan. 20.—Crude petroleum firm and moderately active; \$2.03 at Parker's; refined quiet at 13%(\$13%c, Philadelphia delivery.

13%@13%, Philidelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MAKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. —Grants—Wheat—Market quiet and heavy; quotations more or less nominal at 35c@ \$1.00 for rejected apring; \$1.00@1.14 for ungraded spring; \$1.05@1.96 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.10@1.14 for ungraded spring; \$1.05@1.96 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.10@1.14 for ungraded spring; \$1.05@1.96 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.20@1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.22@1.24; No. 1 spring, \$1.32@1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.22@1.24; No. 1 spring, \$1.32@1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.32@1.56 for winter wed Western; \$1.21@1.45 for amber do; and \$1.35@1.56 for winter Western. Bye dull at 88@ 90e for Western; \$3.294 for State; and 90e for Canada in bond. Barley dull and declining; sales of 10.000 bu choice two-rowed State at 90c, afont. Cornquiet, and without decided change in price; sales of 37,000 bu at 54c for unmerchantable mixed; 56@36/c for no grade mixed; and 62%/gd3o for graded mixed; also 20,000 bu graded mixed, seller February, at 63c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of 36,000 bu at 34.368 for hinted Western and State, including 4,000 bu No. 3 New York inspected mixed at 45%/c.

PROVISIONS—Middles unchanged, at 11@111/c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 200 tos at 12 13-16@ 12%/c for prime steam.

12% of or prime steam.

WHISKY—Market quiet; sales of 50 brls at \$1.10 per gallon.
SUGAR-Market steady; moderate inquiry; fair to

good refining quoted at 8@34/c; prime at 84/c; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 84/c8/c. COFFER—Market firm; moderate inquiry; Rio quoted at 164/c19/c in gold; Maracaibe at 18/c20c in

quoted at 16%(\$19%c in gold; Maracaibo at 18%20c in gold.

TRA—Market steady; moderate inquiry.

TALLOW—Dull and beavy; prime country and city quoted at 9%(\$9%c.

170 the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jon. 20,—COTTON—Market drill and easier, at 13%(\$18.3-16c; futures closed steady; January, 1281-30c; February, 13.3-32c; March, 13.3-32(\$13.5-16c; April, 15%(\$13.17-32c; May, 13.28-32(\$13.5-16c; June, 13.28-32(\$13.15-16c; Juny, 14.1-36; August, 14.3-16.6)

14%c. Thirty years' London Hospital practice, curve private dis-eases immediately, without mercury: also LOST MAN. HOOD, nervous debility, eamed years of youth. The young and old are quickly restored to manyley forc. Stray-gers about deall or write. One interview has quite sum-cient. Odice strictly private. No. 133 West Madisoner.

April, 1834@13-17-32c; May, 18 28-32@13/1c; June, 18 22-32@13/15-15c; July, 18 1-16; August, 18 3-16@14/3c.

FLOUR—Steady, with moderate demand for export and home trade; receipts, 8,000 bris; \$6. 2, \$3,26-6, 4.00; superfine State and Western, \$1,25624.60; common to good extra, \$1,90@5.33; good to choice, \$3,40@ 5,90; white wheat extra, \$5,95@7.75; extra Ohio, \$4,90 @7.25; St. Louis, \$5,2009.00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, \$5,90@7.75; extra Ohio, \$4,90 @7.25; St. Louis, \$5,2009.00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, \$5,90@7.75; choice to double extra, \$1,30@1.00; Reg floor quest and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dall and heavy; \$3,00@3.30.

GRAIN—Wheat slightly if buyers' favor; limited export and home trade demand; receipts, 70,000 br; No. 1 spring, \$1,30@1.04; No. 3 winter red Western inspected, \$1,20; white Michigan, \$1.45@1.50; Caunda apring in bond, \$1.55. Eye dull and hominal. Barley quiet and lower; two-rowed State, \$6,900; fair Caunda, \$1.00. Milit quiet. Corn sleady, with a fair demand; receipts, 30,000 biz; mixed unmerchantable, \$4c; do no grade, \$00@35/c; in mixed unmerchantable, \$4c; do no grade, \$00@35/c; in mixed unmerchantable, \$4c; do no graded, \$00.00 to mineral manerchantable, \$4c; do no graded, \$00.00 to; mixed unmerchantable, \$4c; do no graded, \$00.00 to; white Western new, \$6e; Western mired ungreded, \$10.00 to; Western mired and State, \$4.00 to; white Western and New York State, 10.015c; Chilfornia, 17@30c.

How-Firm; Exstern and Western and New York State, 10.015c; Chilfornia, 17@30c.

GROCHESTER Sec Constanting, \$6.00 to prime, \$8/c. Belined

firmer at 10@10%c. Molasses unchanged. Rice LEUM-Market quiet, but firm; erude, &: PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Corness—Firm; 6606/56.

WHISKY—Quee; \$1.10\(\phi\)0.1.1.

St. LOUIS.

St. LOUI

44 MO 25.50 for

BAITIMORE, Mid., Jan. 20.—FLOUR-Steady and unchanged.
Grain—Whest scarce and firm; No. 2 Western red.
\$1.85@1.38; Pransylvania red. \$1.85@1.40. Cora firmer; Western maind, new 63.9601%; Cuts nominally firm; Western white, 48.6500; missed, 45.647e.
Rye dail; \$66.850.
Hax—Unchanged.
Pravisions—Quiet and steady. Pork—New, \$21.003
21.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders. 7%(38c; clear rib. 104.@11c loose; packed, 88.611%; Bacon—Shoulders, 9%(30%)c; clear rib. 12%(312%c; hams, 164.616; clear rib. 12%(312%c; hams, 164.616; refined, 13%(313%c.
BUITES—Unchanged.
Prinoitum—Easior; not quotably lower.
Coffee—Steady, firm, and unchanged.
WHISET—Duß; \$1.11.
TOLEDO.

COFFEE-Steady, HTM, and unchanged.

WHISET-Duit; S.1.1.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

Jan. 29. —FLOUR—Duit.

GRAIN—Wheat casser; No. 3 white Wabsah, S1.25;
No. 1 white Michigan, S1.275; extra white Michigan held at \$1.30; \$1.285; offered; No. 1 amber, \$1.285; February, \$1.25; March, \$1.27; April, \$1.39; No. 2 red held at \$1.36, \$1.285; offered; No. 3 red, \$1.04; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan slevator, \$1.03. Corn duil; high mixed, \$455c; Warch, 475c offered, \$5c asked; May, 805c; Iw mixed, \$455c. Oats duil; No. 2, 35%c; white, \$0c; Michigan, 86c.

CLOYER SEND—\$5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, \$8117818778—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, \$0,000 bu; corn, \$0.000 b

Wisconsin and Minnessia Night
Fascages

All trains run via Maiwaukee. Testes for S. Jun
Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Falos

Listo, or via Watertown, Lectronse, and Testes MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour-Quiet and un

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fax. \$1.55.
FLOUE—In moderate request; prices unchanged.
Gazars—Wheat fam; fairly active; Penna, Ivania
red, \$1.38@1.40; amirer, \$1.42@2.44; white, \$1.33@
1.55; Western red, \$1.05@1.12. Hye, \$5.0 Corn—
Prime in demand; damp neglected; yellow, \$5@60c,
white, \$5@60c, Outs—Market dull; white, \$4.6640c,
white, \$5.660c, Outs—Market dull; white, \$4.6640c,
Warser—Jorn-Jornel, \$1.11.

NEW OELLANS, LA., Jan. 20.—Sucar—Demand good; stronger; inferior, 465%; common, 5%,66%; c; prime to choice, 7%,67%; gray clarified, 7%,66%; c. Brass—Fair supply; declined to classified, 60%; c. Brass—Fair supply; declined to classified; common fair and supply; declined; common fair content supply; dull; ordinary, \$16.60Q18,50; prime, \$20.00.

Phovisions—Pork in request, with little in first hands; \$21.50 offered; \$71.75 saked. Dry sait mesis in fair order trade; round loss quoted, moulders, \$6.60%; clear rib sides.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20,—CATTLE—Beceipts, 1 ene; total for the week, 6,140; no market to-day; yards about bare of stock, SHEET AND LAMES—No fresh arrivals; total for the week, 14,000; yards bare of stock, and prices 1/4 off the opening quotations of the week.

Hous—Boocipts, 3,700; total for the week, 20,400; Yorkers are in good domand at \$7,356/1.00, mostly at \$7,206/1.05; market heavy, dull, and slow; common to prime seisoted, \$7,306/1.50.

\$7.30@7.35; market heavy, dull, and slow; common to prime selected, \$7.30@7.50.

BOSTON.

BOS

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO. 3nn. 20.—Gnain—Wheat neglected. Corr
dull; 5 cars new at 50@550 on track. Oats neglected.
Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

# MEDICAL CARDS. DR. JAMES

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

A. m. 10 7 D. M. Sundays, in to 12 a. m. And Outstrictly confidential.

MARRIAGE pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the married relation. Male and benale, young and middle aged should sead and preserve it is contain information, which no one can allow to be with except to the married relation. Male and benale, young and middle aged should sead and preserve it is contain information, which no one can allow to be wither the marriage of the benalt, and completion, and fively the Marriage Guide in the world. Frice Standard checks at the health, and completion, and fively the Marriage Guide in the world. Frice Standard the Marriage Guide in the World the Marriage Guide in

NO CURE! Dr. Kean 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago. May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charges on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the sub-physician in the city who warrants cores or no pay.

Once hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 5 to 12.

177 South Clarket, Chicago. The oidest institution the United States chartered expressly for the cure Frivate, Caronic, and Special Discusses of both sers A staff of eminement Professors in attendance. Co

SCALES: FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAD

CHICAGO & WORTHWESTERY RAN TONG Offices, 62 Clarket, (Sigrman House), and 3 a d., corner Madison-d., and at the depart

8:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:31 a. m.

9:5 L. . 10

10:00 a m. 10:00 a. m. 2:15 p. m. 4:20 p. m.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE. Officer, 101 Chart-si., sorner of Washing e, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-ar., corner tieses from Emposition Duffding.

From Depots, fost Lake and Trend

nati Day Express (daily)..... 8:00 p. m. 7:15a.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RALLING

Prom depot corner Clinton and Currol. Arch.

Columbia, Pittsburg & New York
Tray Ver. 100.

Columbias, Pittsburg & New York
Righs Express (daty). 6:50 p. m. 158a.B.

Pittsburg, Ft. Waynes Chicago Ralland.

Day Express. 2.00 t. m. 1855 t. form. 1855 t

Trains team from near of Expedition Emiliary and fee of Teample seconds. Devos corn of Maissand. a Nichtgan-au. City after, 101 Clark-st., corner of the ingron.

Morning Express.

Accommodation.

Events 5.30 p. m. 19.33 s. Recently Express.

4Daily. \*Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL ROLL pol, corner of Fort Bures and Sherisanists. Field of Grend Pacific April.

Omaha, Leavens the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Research of the Atchison R. 10 50 a. m. 152 by the Res

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

The General Transmissions Company's Sais Sections New York and Have, wa Prancet to spended vorsels on this favorite route for the County County of the County of th

UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP, Salling regularly every month from Watson's Walling For Pars, Pernambuce, Bahia, and Bio Jameris, and at St. Johns, Porto Rico.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 torse, Jan. 22, at 2 p. m. JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, March 23, at 1 p. m. JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, Feb. 23, at 1 p. m. JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, March 23, at 1 p. m. John Mallier and J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, March 23, at 1 p. m. John March 24, at 1 p. m. John March 24, at 1 p. m. John March 25, at 1 p. m. John March 2

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, on St. James Park, Judesonville, Florida, now open for guests, is now, of plete, and first-class in every respect.

Sunday Er. 2' Sate

Wisconsin & Asimosota Tarooga Day Espress. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express. Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passager.

and Chicago, Kansas City and Demoer Sur-rison Depot, West Side, near Madison at, but Officer de Depot, and 12 Sandalphot.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RALLING Cricon Depot, corner Medicon and Canal-ra. Rall of 83 South Clurk-st., opposite Sherman House,

HLINORS CENTRAL RALEDIA.
of of Lakers, and foot of Pronty-comba
Ofice, 131 Handolph-st. near Clark.

Counsel for Defense Hold Imitating National Bank Notes to Be No Orime. Depet corner of Wells and Kinzte-sta. Depot, Fost of Like-st., and foot of Personal Process Company of Company, and foot of Personal Policy Company But Judge Blodgett Cannot Concur In Th

Novel View. The Boyd counterfeiting case was contined to United States District Court yesterd

GONE UP.

Counterfeiter Boyd Convicted

All the Counts.

A Discriminating Law Allows Hi

Wife to Escape the Peniten.

tiary. Col. Washburn Relates His Interview

with the Prisoner.

Thy the Latter Was Working on th Hundred Dollar Plate.

there was again a large attendance, and the prisoners were subjected to no little amount certify. Elmer Washburn was early on the had to communicate was excluded under trules of evidence. Mr. Washburn is a ve particles witness, and seldom if ever siys a thing which can be put good account in cross-examination it was early understood that the characteristics. against Mrs. Boyd would be dropped, and Mes Tuley and Stiles had to devote their argume to the male prisoner's case. Both gentien made excellent addresses and took advantage every legal point which could possibly be of strued in Boyd's favor. Gen. Stiles plead

strued in Boyd's ravor. Gen. Silves pleaded powerfully with the jury on the pentient question, and drew teems to the eyes of the prisoner, wife when he spoke of her holy efforts to bring about Boyd's reformation. Judge Bangs made a very effective summing up, which it was felt had utterly destroyed the effect of the Stiller's legentary. The contraction no, which it was reit had utterly destroyed the effect of Gen. Stiles' eloquence. The only un fortunate passage in the District Actorney's speech was when he invited a comparison of prisoner's face and his own, neither of the being remarkable for Grecian beauty. The was but one conclusion when Mr. Bangs was but one conclusion when Mr. Bangs concluded, and this was that Boyd was in a high piace. The jury were out but twenty minutes when they returned with a verdict or guitty on all the counts. This result was no surprise to the prisoner, who heard it apparently unmoved. His wife, who had been soo bing continually during the charge of the Courand the jury's absence, completely gave was and could scarce compose herself to take part it a conversation the prisoner held with his counsel. A motion was entered for a new trial.

The court opened at 10 o'dock, and, after the disposition of several motions in civil cases, the trial of Boyd was reasured.

disposition of several motions in civil cases, sutrial of Boyd was resumed.

Chief of the Secret Service Department, was first placed upon the stand and examined by the District Afterney. He testified that his department was especially charged with the suppression of counterfeiting. He knew the prisoners, having first seen then on the 26th of October last in Burke's Hotel, in this city, when they went in the custody of a Deputy Marshal He had some conversation with both prisoners, and, indeed, visited them in response to a telegram from Brooks stating they wished to see him. Witness told prisoners they wanted to talk to him they must do it with a full understanding that they did it without any promise of immunity from pumelment. He

in my own mind. Witness did not state at thing which might be construed into brom before the first conversation occurred. He not remember Boyd saying that he would make any statement unless it was used to divantage. The prisoners were not under control at this time, but had been turned over the United States Marshal. The prisoners we that the sail because they had expressed. the United States Marshal. The prisoners were not sent to jail, because they had expressed an samest desire to see him at different times. He fid not know what impelled the prisoners to make that request, but he had not directed Tyrell to influence them to make such a request. The Court—I wish to say, gentlemen, the npon the statement by Col. Washburn so much of the conversation can be given as preceded any produce. The aspect m which Col. Washburn places the transaction is thet be opened the conversation, with a statement that they must expect no favor on account of any discise nre which they might make to him.

Mr. Tulley said he would like to be heard of that point, and proceeded to give his view thereon.

that point, and proceeded to give his work thereon.

The Court ruled, after hearing counsel, tha while the testimony was to be viewed with a degree of jeatonsy, yet it might go to the juryish the express injunction to the witness to as nothing in regard to what occurred in the conversation after the inducement was held out to the present.

gree of jealousy, yet it might go to the jury with the express injunction to the witness to as nothing in regard to what occurred in the conversation after the inducement was held out to the present.

Witness then testified that upon entering the room he was introduced to the prisoners by Tyrell, when he took decasion to remark that Mrs Boyd was a much younger woman than he has appected to meed. Witness told them at the purse of the prisoner of the purse of the prisoner of the purse. Should be done with a distinct understands that there was no promise of immunity from pursents of the \$100 plates, and said he did it for the purpose of gaining immunity for par offenses. The plates, he said, had never been seed, and it was not his intention to use them experted to the purpose named. The prisoner also the \$20 note, and also that he had engrave the \$5 traders' note, which it took him eleve months to complete. Boyd also admitted the engraved a \$50 logal-tender of the series of 1899; that he had printed about \$260,000 from it; that he led Neison Driggs, Lou Slatt, and some other party, has \$220,000 worth, and kept \$45,000 himself, as that afterwards Driggs wanted that \$45,000 himself, as that he thought better of the matter and burne the notes. Boyd further admitted engraving it Stanton head of the 50-cent piece. Witness is some 50-cent scrip which he had taken from Driggs when arrested, and questioned the primer with regard to a peculiar mark thereof Prisoner recognized the scrip as course he had given the "old man," meaning Driggs, who has received a package from him. which wour represent \$100. Some talk was had with reference to the counterfeit of the National Ban of Cauthon, but witness that not benember win it was.

CROSS-EXAMMATION.

Witness was ensistent chief. MeDonald he bever spiled for a position on the force. Tyrell had sometimes authority on occasion of this kind. Witness was maked in consequence of his corpolation on the force. The arrest was made in consequence of his constraint was the forces. The pris

being remarkable for Grecian beauty. There was but one conclusion when Mr. Bangs concluded, and this was that Boyd was in a sight place. The Jury were out but twenty minutes, when they returned with a verdict of guity or all the counts. This result was no surprise to the prisoner, who heard it apparently unmoved. His wife, who had been sobbing continually during the charge of the Court and the jury's absence, completely gave way, and could scarce compose herself to take part in a conversation the prisoner held with his counsel. A motion was entered for a new trial. The court opened at 10 o'look, and, after the disposition of several motions in civil cases, the trial of Boyd was resumed.

ELMEAN WASHBURN, disposition of several motions in civil cases, the trial of Boyd was resumed.

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Permission was granted by the Court, and Mr. Taley examined witness, with the following result: Boyd and his wife, Mr. Tyrrell, and witness were in the room during the conversation referred to. With relation to a special matter, witness said if the prisoners gave him any information which would lead to the detection, arrest, and conviction of certain other parties named, it would be made known to the District attorney, and probably to the Court. ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Il Clariest, corner of Washington, in Depot, 12 Michigan av., corner Manager of the Expesition Building.

hay Express—Pullmen Drawing-Koom Siegoing Cars, 10
Kew York without charge...

Side in Side

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Day Farress
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Right Kapress (daty)

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The General Transcrientic Company's Mail Seamper between New York and Havre, via Pipmouth The spiendid votation of the Mail Seamper Company's Mail Seamper between New York and Havre, via Pipmouth The spiendid votation of the Mail Seamper Company of the Seamper Company of the Mail S

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For Fars, Pernambuco, Bakin, and Rio Janorio, calling
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NELLIE MARYIN, 3,000 tons, Jan. 22, at 2 p. m.

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These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest
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REW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

ENGLAND, 4.985 tons. Saturday, Jan. 29, at 18 non
PAIN, 4.971 tons. Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7a. m.

PAINGE, 3, 675 tons. Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7a. m.

PAINGE, 3, 675 tons. Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7a. m.

DENMARK, 2, 724 tons. Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7a. m.

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Cabin Peasage, 250 and 270, currency. Reparatish

a at reduced raises. Steerage ticksts. 556 carrengy.

Paratis for Ci and upwards on Groat Estiain.

Apply to 2 and Rendelphats. (opposite new

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From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ORNWALL, Stamper.

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Cabin Passaged, 3%: Intermediate, 245; Steerast, 220.

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WINTER RESORTS. FLORIDA.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, on St. James Park, Jack-nville, Florida, how open for guests, is ste, and first-class in svary respect. MOOTT & MOORE.

9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. + 8:10 a. m. 10:00 p m. 5 9:00 a. m. 5:05 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

... 8:38 a. m. 6 6:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 13:30 p. m. 5 5:08 p. m. 9 9:10 p. m.

Leane. | Arrive.

asmed it would be made known to the District Attorney, and probably to the Court.

The Court.—Was that after the conversation? Witness—I said that after the general conversation, which I was about to detail.

Mr. Tuley—Did you make any memorandum of the conversation which took place?

Witness—No, sir; but I have a distinct Pscollection, and can deparate the two conversations in my own mind. Witness did not state anything which might be construed into promise before the first conversation occurred. He did not remember Boyd saving that he would not bing which might be construed into bromise before the first conversation occurred. He did not remember Boyd saying that he would not make any statement unless it was used to his advantage. The prisoners were not under his control at this time, but had been turned over to the United States Marshal. The prisoners were not sent to jail, because they had expressed an samest desire to see him at different times. He did not know what impelled the prisoners to make that request, but he had not directed Tyrrell to influence them to make such a request.

The Court—I wish to say, gentiemen, that non the statement by Cot. Washburn so much of the conversation can be given as preceded any promise. The aspect m which Cot. Washburn places the transaction is that he opened the conversation with a statement that they must expect no favor of account of any disclosure which they might make to him.

Mr. Tulley said he would like to be heard on that point, and proceeded to give his views thereon.

The Court ruled after hearing company that

The Court ruled, after hearing counsel, that while the testimony was to be viewed with a depree of jealousy, yet it might go to the jury with the express injunction to the witness to say nothing in regard to what occurred in the conresation after the inducement was held out to

pothing in regard to what coentred in the conversation after the inducement was held out to the prisoner.

Witness then testified that upon entering the room he was introfuced to the prisoners by Tyrreli, when he tool cocasion to remark that Mrs. Bord was a much roomage woman than he had appected to meet. Witness told them at the nutset if they wished to make any disclosure it should be done with a distinct understanding that there was so promise of immunity from punishment. After that Boyd admitted engraving the \$100 plates, and said he did it for the purpose of gaining immunity for past offenses. The plates, he said had never been used, and it was not his intention to use them except for the purpose angmed. The prisoner also stated that he engraved the border of the back of the \$20 note, and also that he had engraved the 52 fraders into which it took him eleven months to complete. Boyd also admitted that he engraved a \$50 legal-tender of the series of 1869; that he had printed about \$220,000 from it; that he let Neison Driggs, Louis Slatt, and some other party, have \$220,000 worth, and kept \$45,000 himself, and that afterwards Driggs wanted that \$45,000, but that he thought better of the matter and burned he notes. Boyd further admitted engraving the Stanton head of the 50-cent piece. Witness had some 50-cent strip which he had taken from Driggs when arrested, and questioned the prismer with regard to a peculiar mark thereon. Prisoner recognized the scrip as some he had given the "old man," meaning Driggs, who had received a pacing from him, which would represent \$100. Some talk was had with reference to the counterfeit of the National Bank of Canton, but witness did not remember what it was.

A question was asked with regard to the plates believered by the prisoner to Driggs, but witness was prohibted from answering it, as irrelevant to the issue.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Tuley.

the centre picture for the back of this note. Witness inferred Boyd meant Nat Kinzie. Prisoner did not state how the plate of the centre came into his possession. Witness could not say how long before the arrest he say Kinzie, the had not arrested, that individual. In the conversation detailed Boyd did not say Kinzie induced him to engrave the border of the \$20 note. The conversation lasted about an hour, during which time Tyrrell was absent from the room. Among other things Boyd said, before the promise alluded to was made, that he expected to pass the remainder of his days in the Penitenhary, and would like to see his wife clear. GONE UP. Counterfeiter Boyd Convicted on All the Counts. A Discriminating Law Allows His Wife to Escape the Peniten-

tiary.

with the Prisoner.

Hundred Dollar Plate.

tional Bank Notes to Be No Crime.

Novel View.

The Boyd counterfeiting case was contined in

and draw tears to the ever of the prisoner's

see his wife clear. Col Washburn Relates His Interview

see his wife clear.

JOHN Z. DUNN.

Government detective, was the next witness. The object of this witness' evidence was to show that the female prisoner was found connected with counterfeiters in Canada in 1968, and that Ben Boyd was discovered under similar circumstances at Cincinnati in the same year.

The Court excluded the evidence on account of irrelevancy.

This ended the case for the prosecution.

MRS. BOTD.

In answer to Mr. Tuley, Mr. Bangs said they made no question as to the prisoners being man and wife.

Gen. Stiles submitted that there was nothing Gen. Sales submitted that there was nothing to go to the jury with touching the guilt of Mrs. Boyd, save a simple act nothing towards conceating the evidence of her husband's guilt. This was the throwing of the carpet over the box in the presence of the officer, and for this she could not be blamed, either in law or in morals. He would submit authorities on this point if the Court desired.

He would submit authorities on this point if the Court desired.

The Court did not care to hear authorities.

Mr. Bangs was content to allow the Court to decide that point.

The Court—I do not think there is testimony enough to justify the Court to sustain a verdict, if the jury should return one, against Mrs.

Boyd. I see nothing in the testimony but what a woman entirely innocent of criminal intent herself might have done under the circumstances in which this woman was placed. She might have been as guilty as her lausband, but we can only be guided by the evidence, and, as the evidence now stands, I cannot see anything to sustain a verdict of guilty, and I do not think the jury can take that view of the case.

Mr. Triby—Then we will devote no time to argument on that point.

gament on that point.

Mr. Bangs. I will waive the opening.
Gen. Stiles. That is hardly fair, is it, Judge?

Mr. Bangs. Well, I will make an opening, if you like.

Gen. Stiles—We should certainly like to know

Mr. Bangs—Well, I will make an opening, if you like.

Gen. Stites—We should certainly like to know what your position is.

The Court—That is fair: I think you ought to make a statament of your position, Mr. Bangs.

Thus invoked, the District Attorney briefly addressed the jury, reviewing the evidence and showing its conclusiveness.

Mr. 121.127

then, for the defense, discussed the points of law bearing upon the case. He took the broad position that it was not within the power of Congress to make the engraving or having in possession the plates mentioned in the turid and fourth counts of the indictment (the border and ceutre of the back of the \$20 note) a punishable offense. This opinion was based upon the language of the Constitution of the United States, which gave to Congress the power to provide for the punishment of persons counterfeiting the securities and current come of the nation. This ghastion had never been decided directly by the Supreme Court. The National Bank notes, which represented no obligation on the part of the Government, he held, could not come within the meaning of the word security. To punish a person for such an offense would be equal to punishing for counterfeiting a pohey of insurance of the goound that Congress had established a national insurance company. The act of Congress establishing National Banks might be searched in wain for the words "instonal currency." True, they have those words on their face, but the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury printed them theroon did not constitute them national currency. With regard to the first count, charging possession of plates with the intent of printing \$100 United States Treasury potes, the description was incomplete. It required three plates to print such notes, and only two were found in prisoner's possession. The second count was having in possession of them would impose upon a person of ordinary intelligence exercising ordinary easition. piete and finished condition that an impression of them would impose upon a person of ordinary intelligence exercising ordinary caution. The plates of the \$100 note were incomplete, as were also those of the border and centre of the \$20 note, and if, as was patent to every one, impressions thereof were insufficient to deceive any one, prisoner must be acquitted.

Counsel then went on to treat of the Kinzie phase of the case, rating that Boyd was at work at his instigation, and pointing out the fact that Kinzie was seen coming out of the house just prior to the arrest of prisoner. The arrest of Boyd was a put up job on the part of Kinzie and the Government ordicers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taley's speech, the Court took a recess. plete and finished condition that an impres

could be no conviction under the fourth count of the indictment. The prisoner could not be convicted for having it his possession or engraving parts of plates. A number of anthorities were quoted on this point. There was evidence, counsel continued, to satisfy the Court that Kinzie, who had, he reputation of being a counterfeiter, was in the house engraving the centre picture for the back of the \$20 note. The Government should be held up to the rule of law. If the counts of the indictment were not in accordance with the evidence Boyd ought to be acquitted. Counsel admitted prisoner engraved the plates; but dot with the object of defrauding the Government, but to surender them to receive immunity for past offenses. There was no law, either in the holy precents of our religion or in the statutes of civilized nations, which prevented a man from trying to gain pardon for past crimes. Counsel went on to show that impressions from the \$20 plates would not deceive any one. In regard to the evidence tried to be gotten in by the counsel as to Boyd's past career, Gon. Stiles drew a frightful picture of the face of the Government officer, Dunn, stating that, if prisoner could be convicted for counterfaiting be-Government officer, Dunn, statung that, if prisoner could be convicted for counterfeiting because of an unit face, this winness could be convicted of murder on the same ground. [Laughter.] Even Tyrrell had not a very pretty face, and, if he were pent up amid the mastiness of the jail for two months, that astute detective could be found guilty offinore-steam gon his face. [Renewed laughter.] But appearances ought to have no influence over an intelligent jury, and he knew his client would not suifer on account of personal appearance. The detectives, in their real to convict Boyd, had averred they knew him to be an old counterfeiter. When this was narrowed down, however, it did not amount to much. Indeed, turn a detective out among the spectators in the Count, and he would pick out twenty persons whom he would swear were old offenders, and detail their pust career. It was their business to work in this manner, and the jury could determine what degree of credence should be given their testimony. Boyd was trying to reform under the holy influence of his wife when this job was put upon him, and Tyrrell ought to read his Bible and learn that one of its golden laws was, "Lead us not into temptation." What was the Government? It was the agent of the people, and ought not to resort to tricks in the transaction of its business which any respectable man would be ashamed of, Kinzie was employed to put up this job by the Government, which fact would have appeared had that person been pro-Government officer, Dunn, stating that, if pris-oner could be convicted for counterfeiting be-

hat afterwards Driggs wanted that \$45,000, but that he thought better of the matter and turned he notes. Boyd further admitted engraving the Stanton head of the 50-cent piece. Witness had some 50-cent strip which he had taken from Driggs when arrested, and questioned the prisoner with regard to a peculiar mark thereon. Prisoner recognized the scrip as some head given the "old man," meaning Driggs, who had received a package from him, which would represent \$100. Some talk was had with reference to the counterfeis of the National Bank of Canton, but witness did not remember what it was.

A question was asked with regard to the plates fellowered by the prisoner to Driggs, but witness was prohibided from answering it, as irrelevant to the issue.

CROSS-EXAMNATION.

Witness was assistant chief. McDonald has bever spilled for a position on the force. Tyrrell had sometimes authority on occasions of this hand. Witness instructed McDonald's employment in this case on the 18th of October. The arrest was made in consequence of information received from Tyrrell. He meet a berson of the name of Nat Kinzis. He delined answering whether he had seep that person of the name of Nat Kinzis. He delined answering whether he had seep that person of the name of Nat Kinzis. He delined answering whether he had seep that person he force. The arrest was made in consequence of information received from Tyrrell. He meet a berson of the name of Nat Kinzis. He delined answering whether he had seep that person beautiful to the information continued: Prisoners were to be seen of the name of Nat Kinzis. He delined answering whether he had seep that person beautiful to the information begin? Not when he was arrested his shift electron, who could have been defraided thereby. The District Attorney went over the evidence very minutely and the Government to secure immunity for past long the \$100 piace was to deliver to the flower minute to secure in the shift of the prisoner's crimes would be caused for the Government to secure immunity for past lof

said, charged the two defendants, Besjamin and Almarinda Boyd, with having engraved or had in their possession certain plates in similitude of plates used for the printing of Government notes. As before intimated, he did not consider the teatmony efficient to justify a verdict against Mrs. Boyd, and he would direct them for return a verdict of acquistal at ones, so that he case might be considered as disposed of. In explanation of this from the Bench, it wassefficient to say that the law in its humanity supposed as wife to be so far under the control and influence of her husband that, except in cases where there was a clear teatmony to show that she was a voluntary actor, she was not to be held criminally liable for participation in a crune. There was nothing in the testimony to show that Mrs. Boyd did more than an isnocent wife would have done under like circumstances. The jury, therefore, had only to consider how far the testimony sustained the presecution as against Boyd.

The first count in the indictment charged that he engraved or procured to be engraved, two plates in the likeness of plates designed for the printing of obligations of the United States,—to-wit, \$100 Treasury notes,—with the intent-of printing of obligations of the United States,—to-wit, \$100 Treasury notes are pfinted with the amount was that he had in his possession two metallic plates of the similitude of plates from which \$100 Treasury notes are pfinted with the amount was that he had in his possession and counterfailing National Bask notes of that denomination, and the fourth count, that he engraved the last-named plates. The live bearing upon the substant of the Government was stated, and it is known as the Crimes Against the Government; Sec. 8,438, which plainly included National Bank notes in the indictement was making it a criminal offense to this point, which was purely a question, or the Crimes Against the Government itself, and its coin, It was climined to the substance of the criminal code declared them to be obligations,—that

retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned a vertice of guilty on all the courts.

The Court—Let the prisoner be remanded.

Gen. Stiles—We should like to have a motion

The Court Head adjourned to 10 o'clock this

THRILLING I NCIDENT

A Babe Among the Bears.

Phitosciphia Times.
Yesterday afternoon a tragical incident porter happened to alight from a street car Garden simultaneously with a handsome young matron, a nurse-girl with a baby in her arms, and a pretty child about 4 years old. The lady addressed the jury after recess. He supported the position taken by his collesgue, that there could be no conviction under the fourth count of the indicated that there ward a light wagon, occupied by a good-looking, which was raised arbitrarily without notice to well-dressed man, and a liveried servent, ap. proached at a rapid gait. As it passed the young man stared inquisitively at the lady, who was just entering the gateway, looked back, and a moment afterward pulled up, paid the entrane fee and went rapidly up the walk in the direction the lady and her companions had taken. It was

the lady and her companious had taken. It was evident to the most nonchalant observer that he was smitten by her beauty.

On the brink of the skating-pond the reporter again saw the lady and her charges, and saw that the little girl had been intrusted to bear the burden of the baby, which was nearly as large as herself. A-few yards away stood the young Adonis, trilling with his long, tawny mustache, evidently desirous of making an impression. single as bereal. A real value was a way be young Adonis, trilling with his long, tawny mustache, evidently desirons of making an impression. After awhile the little git complained that it was cold and that she wanted to see the bears, so the party proceeded toward the pits where the ursine animals are confined, closely followed by the dashing young man. While trying to induce one of the sun bears to calch a chew of "Solace," the reporter heard a shrick and saw something white flutter down into the well of the black bears adjoining. The baby had evidently fallen into the pit! In an instant the chivarious admere of its mother had mounted the railing, and, with wonderful agality, sprang out upon the barkless tree in the centre of the well, down which one of the bears was dessending, with the intention of devouring the small child. He reached the ground almost as soon as the bear, and, pluckily grasping the fallen infant, was endeavoring to reasceud the tree when another bear came galloping with unsteady gait out of the hole and grasped his coat-tail. The cries of those above the cage had been heard by the keepers, and Nash, Stattergood and Superintendent Thompeou camer unning up. In his efforts to hold to the tree the young gallant relaxed his hold upon the child and it fell into the paws of the first bear. All hope for the poor little creature was given up by the spectators, but Nash unlooked the gate of the den and beat the bears back into their caves.

"Never mind me; save the child." cried the agile Adonis.

"Come down out of there, you enchanted idiot, or I'll have you arrested," was Captain Thompson's reply.

He descended, and quickly went through the iron portal of the pit.

idiot, or I'll have you arrested, was captain Thompson's reply.

He descended, and quickly went through the iron portal of the pit.

"The baby," he marmured.

"My wife and I are very much obliged to you for your gallant effort to ressue our daughter's doll sir. but do you think the game was worth the candle?" said a stalwart, rubicand geutleman, Mr. Charles Seeley, of Green street, upon whose arm the lady who had excited the admiration of the bear-defer was now lesning, convulsed with suppressed laughter.

suppressed laughter.

A glance towards the nurse-girl, in whose arms were the headless remains of a large war doll, satisfied the chivalric gentleman, and he started for the gate on a rapid walk.

How He Borrowed a Hundred Del-

Love the Borrowed a Bundred Dellars.

Lovel Courier.

A applied to B for a loan of \$100. B replied:

"My dear A, nothing would please me better
than to oblige you, and I will do it. I haven't
\$100 by me, but make a note and I'll indorse it,
and you can get the money from the bank."
Grateful A proceeded at once to write the note.

"Stay," said B, "make it \$200; I want \$100
myeeif." A did so, B indorsed the paper, the
bank discounted it, and the money was divided.
When the note was due B was in California and
A had to meet the payment. What he is unable
to cipher out is whether he borrowed \$100 of B
orr B borrowed \$100 of him.

Complaints Against Assessor Phillips,

THE COURTS

Creditors Who Want to See Their Debtors Safe in Bankruptcy.

Decision in Chancery Practice-Kibbe vs. Hill---Criminal Business.

Record of Judgments and of New Suits. Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

TAX CASES.

A new departure.

A new cause of grievance was shown yester lay, or rather a new ground of the illegality of the personal-property tax was discovered, in a bill filed in the Circuit Court by Messrs. Knight & Leonard, printers, who made their public protest against the personal-property tax by filing a bill against Phillips and Evans. The complainants easy that their property, according to the "rate of average" as prescribed by the State Board, was worth less than \$10,000 in 1874, and has not increased since; that on that basis their tax would be \$418.90, which amount they offer to pay. They made no resessor to make it. He fixed it at \$10,000 for 1874, and they state that they are bound to be lieve he made the examination he was bound by law to make, and that he was given abundant law to make, and that he was given abundant opportunity to exemine their affaire in order to form a correct estimate. In 1875 they supposed the Assessor would likewise use his skill and judgment in making the estimate, and spain neglected to make a reture. But they were astonished to receive a notice a short time age that their tax was \$355.10. They have since ascertained that their property was rated at \$15,000, to which the State Board added its customary 50 per, cent, making it \$29.800. The \$15,000, to which the State Board added its customary 52 per cent, making it \$22,800. The complainants charge that Phillips fraudulently suppressed the correct valuation, and substituted a valuation made at random of \$15,000, without exercising a sound discretion, or forming the Assessor's books then, and found that Phillips had not made an itemized statement of the property, but had put the valuation is a column headed "total personal property," which they think is not a sufficient compliance with the law.

they think is not a sufficient compliance with the law.

They also allege that by Sec. 73 of Chap. 120 of the Revised Statutes they had the right to diect either to maite out schedules themselves or else to submit to as full a discovery as the Assessor might deem requisite, and also take what risk there might be of his making a irremediable but hones mistake. They elected to rely on the Assessor, and he accepted the situation. No fault ought, they think, to be imputed to them, or, if there were such supposed fault, it could not projudice their constitutional right to be exempt from paying any tax not in proportion to that of all other persons, and not in proportion to that of all other persons, and not in proportion to that of all other persons, first ascertained by due process of law.

Ev Sec. 83 and 84 of them. 120 of the

other persons, and not in proportion to their property, first ascertained by due process of law.

By Sec. 83 and 84 of Chap, 120 of the Bevised Statutes of Illinois the Assessor is required to make a particularized valuation in case of the neglect of the owner, and to preserve such statement for the benefit of the person assessed, if he should desire to examine it. The complainants further assert that by the Constitution of the State the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation shall be made only by official persons, elected or prescribed by the General Assemby. Any valuation, therefore, by the persons owning property, or by any person other than the officers, would be a nullity. Nevertheless, they could have made a schedule for the convenience of the Assessor, and he could compel them to give him all the information necessary for him to make it. The complainants then go on to make the same allegations as to the value of the whole taxable property of the city, and the omission of \$190.000.000, as have herefolore been urged in the Evening Journal bill, and in conclusion they aver that as they had no knowledge of the amount of their valuation until December, and so opportunity to have it diminished, and, further, that as it was not made in the specific manner required by law, the tax is illegal, and as collection should be enjoined. Messrs. Birekley, Easton & Barber appear for the complainants.

Birckiev, Labron blainents.

THE ABGUMENTS IN THE TAX CASES.

Several motions for injunctions in tax cases came up before Judge Moore yesterday morning for argument. The complainants were Slade Bros., who had not made any return because no notice had been served or the beautiful because no notice had been served or the beautiful because the claimed that therefore \$2,500 by the Assessor, and then \$3,800 by the State Board; and Mr. Couch, proprietor of the Tremont House, whose valuation was raised from \$40,000 to \$55,000, and then to \$83,000. The argments occupied a good part of the day, but advanced no new points, except as regarded each particular case. Other cases are expected to come up to-day, and then Judge Moore will give bis decision on themiall.

Another argument will also be had before Judge Williams this afternoon in the newspaper cases, and some additional points urged.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

HANSON & AMELL.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against Henry Hanson and A. J. Amell, partners under the firm-name of Hanson & Amell, at Princeton, Bureau County. The petitioning creditors charge that the debtors have removed and sold a large part of their property to pre vent it being seized; and that they have made preferential payments to certain of their credit-ors. On the 13th of this month, at a meeting of the creditors, the debtors offered 30 per cent in compromise, stating that they were unable to pay in full. The creditors then appointed a com-mittee of two, who examined the firm's affairs, and found that they had been selling goods out of their ordinary course of businsss, and in large lots; that they had kept no account of their sales, and had been selling on credit and using the notes in payment of certain creditors to the detriment of others. The petitioners therefore asked that the firm should be adjudged bankrupt, and prevented from further disposing of their property. A rule to show cause Feb. 1 was issued and a warrant of seizure. The following is the list of petitioning creditors and their claims: Crofoot Stille & Cass. \$653.90; Schundgall & Schumann, \$201.08; Shay & Pearson, \$973.60; Philip Goldman, \$336.16; Schnalig, Foreman & Co., \$593.75; Blackburn Bros., \$550.64; Turner & Ray, \$594.69; Brecher & Furman, \$216.06; and McAuley, Dyke & Co., \$214.91.

Ray, \$534.69; Brecher & Furman, \$210.00; and McAuley, Dyke & Co., \$214.91.

Twenty-six firms, creditors of Frederick A. Waidner, William Numsen, John W. Numsen, Nathaniel G. Numsen, and William N., Numsen, doing business as F. G. Waidner, filed a petition yesterday against them, charging that they on the 18th of October, 1875, in contemplation of bankruptcy, made a fraudulent transfer of bonds of the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works to the amount of \$100,000 to the firm of William Numsen & Sons, of Baltimore. Also, that they have lately fraudulently transferred six notes, two for \$1,500 each, two for \$1,000 each, one for \$400, and one for \$543.75, made by the Pickling Company, to divers of their creditors, with intent to give them apreference. Also, that they transferred to William Numsen & Sons three notes for \$5.000 each, with like intent. It is further charged thas Waidner on the 6th day of Jaouary concealed himself to avoid service of process.

The petitioners further charge that, about

Lordell Courts.

A applied to B for a loan of \$100. B replied:

"My dear A, nothing would please me better than to oblige you, and I will do it. I haven't gill by me, but make a note and I'll indorse it, and you can get the money from the bank."

Grateful A proceeded at once to write the note. "Stay," said B, "make it \$200, I wint \$100 myseif." A did so, B indersed the paper, the bank discounted it, and the money was divided. When the note was due B was in California and A had to meet the payment. What he is unable to cipher out is whether he borrowed \$100 of B or B borrowed \$100 of him.

A Huthal Council.

Drockiya Argus.

"Dad," said the youthful Artaxerxes Marrowfat, "what's a Muthal Council?"

The old gentleman was trying toreviwe a half-frozen fly as that moment, but he looked upquite placify and remarked:

"A Muthal Council, my son, is in the nature of an arbitration between a church and a member, in which the church gets mad, kicks over the bunket, and raises a row generally if it can't name all of the arbitrators."

In a potitionegs further charge that, about for January conceased thimself to avoid service of January conceased the Numsens, shounders and the Numsens, shouth satcher where the local contributed that they had made a limited partnership and partnership was remedy for two years more. The Numsens, beat later to be body in jury to Edward Burns, a few years in the Peonse of two years more. The Numsens, beat made and ordered to be sent to the Insance as adjudged insance and proceed in January 1876. The petitionegs further charge that, about strong out all night, came into court upon its opening and returned a verdict of guilty and members at the partnership and partnership was remewed for two years more. The Numsens, beating partnership was formed, provides that they made and advertised. A law of Illine and the surfnership was formed, provides that they made and advertised. A law of Illine and the surfnership was formed, provides that they made and the number of all debts. It is therefore claimed

\$11,472.97; Miller Bros. & Co., \$1,350; E. Schoenberg & Od., \$6,524.77; J. B. Schrivar & Bro., \$1,371.87; Obendorf & Young, \$1,577.85; Tlighman & Drakeley, \$2,167.63; J. B. Brinkley, & Son, \$603.50; Kemp, Day & Co. (Illinpia Coodensing Company), \$3,903; M. Wagner & Co., \$272.25; T. C. Meyer & Co., \$189.25; N. H. Puddey & Co., \$615.65; S. Ruth & Son, \$336.66; Platt & Co., \$4,693; D. D. Mallory & Co., \$1,692; E. B. Mallory & Co., \$2,252.41; W. W. Bryer & Co., \$2,700; L. McMurray & Co., \$1,692; E. B. Mallory & Co., \$1,595; D. Smith & Wicks, \$25.54; J. T. Warren & Co., \$2,619.50; W. H. Thomas, \$1,519; J. C. Mallory & Co., \$1,927.41; Winebrennes Bros. & Co., \$2,694.11; Outting Packing Company, \$1,803.15. Total, \$63,354.39. A rule to show cause Feb. 2 was made and a provisional warrant of seizure.

rest a movars.

In the matter of Fox & Howard, the Marchants Savings, Loan and Trust Company filed a petition yesterday setting out that it is a secured creditor of the bankrupts to the amount of \$34,371.38; that the security is a paid-up contract for the sale of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in Block 62 of Eiston's Addition, which is worth many thousand dollars less than the debt. The petitioner, therefore, asks that the security may be said, and it allowed to prove up the difference before the Regisfer. A rule was issued to show cause in three days why such petition should not be granted.

R. P. Steele was appointed Provisional Assignes of John Gussus.

C. N. Helden was appointed Provisional Assignes of John Gussus.

R. P. Steele was appointed Provisional Assignee of John Gussus.
C. N. Holden was appointed Provisional Assignee of Short & Brayton.
A third meeting of the creditors of the United States Brick-Machine Company will be held feb. 9.
A dividend of 25 per cent was declared in the case of George W. Parker.

NEW SUITS. UNITED STATES COURTS.

Jonathan Browne, Jr., filed a bill again Jonathan Browne, Jr., filed a bill against Charles Moessinger and wife, houise Wenths, executrix, and about forty other defendants, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$25,000 on Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Subdivision of the W-½ of Block 91, in the School Section Addition.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, sued John Servis for \$1,000. The National Life Insurance Company began a suit for \$7,000 against Nicholas Staaden. Benjamin Hunter began a suit for \$2,000

against John M. Corse.

James Talcott sued Joseph Kaufmann and
Alexander Goldsmith for \$1,000.

O. L. American sued Herman Lewin for a like

O. I. American sued Herman Lewin for a like amount.

Max Techofen began a suit in trespass for \$2.000 damages against Henry Kaatz.

Godfrey and Moses Snydacker brought suit for \$2,000 against George Adkins.

H. H. Little, G. E. Herrick, and Loren Prentiss, executors, and Lyman Little, filed a bill against R. P. Blanchard and wife, H. F. Rogers, and about forty others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$46,500 on the S. Y. of the S. W. Y. of the S. E. 1/2 of Sec. 3, 39; 18.

W. P. Pierce and Elizabeth E. Pisk, administrators, and administrators, and administrators, began a suit in debt

W. F. Pierce and Elizabeth E. Fisk, administrators, and administering, began a suit in debt against the Board of Education of District No. 3, Township 37, Isying damages at \$3,000.

John N. Gage filed a bill against, W. F. Wentworth, H. S. Dietrich, and Joshna Sanell to forsclose a moregage for \$3,738,32 on the E. 40 feet of Lot 7, in the middle tier of Oakenwald Subdivision, in the S. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 34, 39, 14.

Harriet Strales A.

39, 14.

Harriet Stanley began a suit in trespass against D. E. Piss and Andrew Chapman, laying damages at 95,000.

Grommes & Ullrich sued George McBean for \$1,200.

\$1,200.

William A. Porter, successor in trust of Charles Macalester, deceased fileda bill against Joseph B. Young and wife, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Bailroad Company, and the Receiver, W. D. Kerfoot and wife, and about airty the defendance of formulas a mortgage for other defendants, to forcelose-a mortgage for \$57,000 on Lot 4, in Block 38 of the Canal Trustees Subdivision of the southwest %, and so much of the southwest % as lies west of the Chicago River in Sec. 21, 39, 14.

Anna A. Wyman commenced a suit for \$5,000 damages against Henry Tewes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INPORTANT CHANCERY BULING.

In the case of Charles Seegers vs. Sophis Hunt et al., a proceeding to establish a title under the Burnt-Record set, Judge Parwell Wednesday made an important roling on a new question in chancery practice. The complainants filed a petition in the usual form to establish their title to certain property of which they were possessed, making a number of parties defend ants. One of these defendants filed a cross petition or cross-bill, claiming title to the prop amended cross-bill which was refused by the Court. That defendant then dismissed his cross bill already filed, and insisted on the right unde the statute and practice to file an amended cross-bill, and had it marked filed by the Clerk, though without leave. The complainants then moved to have the cross-bill so improperly filed stricken from the files, claiming that the right to file a cross-bill having been once exercised, and that cross-bill having been dismissed by the complainant therein, there was that cross-bill having been dismissed by the complainant therein, there was not any longer any absolute right to file a cross-bill on the part of the same party, and that it could not be filed without the consent of the Court. The Judge sustained the objection, and ordered the cross-bill to be stricken from the files. Judge Scates appeared for the complainant in the cross-bill and Frank J. Crawford and Hawes & Lawrence for the original complainants.

the complainant in the cross-bill and Frank J. Crawford and Hawes & Lawrence for the original complainants.

THE KIRSE-TUNNER-HILL CASE is still slowly progressing before Judge Hopkins, and is attracting a large attendance. The room yesterday was packed the greater part of the time, although the evidence was anything but sensational. The witness who occupied the stand the greater part of the day was Hugh Chittick, who was the landlord or keeper of Mrs. Helen O'Hara Harrell. He testified to obtaining possession of a large number of letters from Turner to Mrs. Harrell and to their character and statements. His testimony was cumulative in its character and designed to add to the weight of evidence against Turner showing his acknowledgment of his complicity in the forgeries by his statements in the letters. The main part of this evidence, however, was brought out on the former trial. The case bids fair to last a week yet, as there will doubtless be a large amount of testimony offered in rebuttal.

Judge Drummond was occupied yesterday in hearing the case of Rierson vs. the bark Winsons, an admirally case of collision, on appeal from the District Court, and admiring the beauties of a painted ship upon a painted ocean as shown by a model showing the course of the vessels at the time of the collision.

In the case of Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, also before Judge Drummond, after argument had, the objections to the final reports of Messra. Brown and Hammond, former Receivers of the above road, were overruled, and the reports were approved, and an order entered directing that the Receivers be discharged. The Judge will be occupied to-day in hearing the arguments on a motion for Receiver in the much-postponed case of Hudnut vs. the Chicago & Ilinois River Railroad Company.

The motion for injunction yesterday before Judge Blodgett in the broom-corn duster patent case of Shrandhan vs. White, was postponed for two weeks.

The dower case of Campbell vs. Scammon beters Judge Moore wa

two weeks.

The dower case of Campbell vs. Scammon before Judge Moore was concluded and taken under advisement. fere Judge Moore was concluded and taken under advisement.

The examination of the officers in the bankruptcy case of the Crystal Lake Pickling & Preserving Works was adjourned yesterday owing to the absence of some witnesses.

COUNTY COURT.

George M. Vaughn, Evs Poet, Charlotte Newton, F. Winter, Julius Junger, W. N. Upham, Alexander Mullen, and George Mayners, were adjudged insane and ordered to be sent to the Insane Asylvim.

CERMINAL COURT.

JUDGE BOOTH-347 to 360 inclusive, except 350 JUDGE FARWELL-No call.

SUPERIOR COURT CONFESSIONS Commercial Los Company vs. William A. Eving and Alexander N Ewing, \$1,657,98.—W. A. Montgomery et al. vs. Charle Cooks and George Cooke, \$1,129,39. JUDGE GAST.—H. P. Kellogg et al. vs. Charles Cook verdict, \$257,18.

JUNES GART—H. P. Kellogy et al. va. Charles Cook; verdict, \$897.14.

CHROUTE COURT—CONYESSIONS—Albert Jeske vs. William Schoen, August Schoen, and Wilhelmina Schoen, \$1,415.

JUDEN BOORNS—W. F. Tarney vs. Joseph Flixhubert, \$12.34.—Emil Foester vs. H. H. Hirschfeld; verdict, \$4.28.—Isaao Weiss vs. Thomas H. and A. L. Brown; verdict, \$47.80.

JUDEN BOORN.—W. W. Nutting vs. Edward and John Obod, \$181.21.—R. M. Riddy vs. Edward and John Obod, \$181.21.—R. M. Riddy vs. Edward and S. Alexander, \$100.05.—E. Long vs. R. N. Hendershot, \$18.50.—H. Wilbeck Company vs. Thomas Kelley, \$1,792.70.—Ole Maburg et al. vs. Richard Riley, verdict, \$137.71.—Abraham Floren et al. vs. same; verdict, \$163.61.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.—The following motion and orders were recorded in the Supreme Cour

46. John Alsop vs. Mary L. Eckler et al.; error to Effingham; rule to join issue on plea of release of errors Saturday, and motion for leave to file demurrer to pleas of release, and appoint A. J. Gallagher guardina ad interim; so ordered, and leave granted.

94. Peter Homer vs. J. W. Koch et al.; appeal from Adams; time extended to February, and time to appellants to reply extended ten days from that time.

67. Petry Hyait et al. vs. G. H. Rown et al.; error to Cumberland: motion to quash supersedeas, as rule has not been complied with.

277. William Pittman vs. City of Macomb; appeal from McDonough; dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

718. M. H. Pasree vs. Garrelt Furrine; appeal from McDonough; dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

170. Illinois Midland Railroad Company vs. Copplege; appeal from DeWitt; motion to set aside afternance and continue cause, and motion for rule on appellant to file brief and abstract.

214. D. L. Wells et al. vs. Sanford et al.; appeal from Edgar; suggest diminution of record and for leave to file amended, and for time to file briefs and abstract of amended record; leave given to file amended record.

205. John Francine et al., vs. Peter Kerker; appeal from McLean; suggest diminution and to file amended record; leave given to file amended record.

207. Tokedo, Wabash & Western Railway Company vs. Ingram et al.; error to McLean; motion for time to file briefs and abstracts.

219. James B. Meana vs. Thomas Kendall; appeal from McLean; motion for time to file briefs and abstracts.

219. W. W. Montaine vs. George's Wallsham; appeal from McLean; dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

172. William Owens, et al. vs. John Weedman; appeal from Bollean; dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

279. W. W. Montaine vs. George'A. Walhahan; abpeal from Melcan; dismissed with 5 per cent damages. 172. William Owens, et al. vs. John Weedman; appeal from DeWitt; suggest diminution of record and leave to supply record; taken by the Court. 232. S. Duryes, impleaded, vs. H. B. Duryes et al.; appeal from Adams; motion to extend time to file briefs and abstracts.

99. P. H. Stack vs. City of East St. Louis; appeal from East St. Louis Gity Court; motion to set aside order of affirmance and to atrike cause from the docket and leave to withdraw record.

From East St. Iouis City Court; mount to see assigned order of affirmance and to atrike cause from the docket and leave to withdraw record.

PROPLEW DOCKET.

15, People vs. Robert Houston et al.; original suit to Mason; motion for leave to file additional pleas granted. ranted.
CALL OF DOCKET—TAKEN ON CALL.
181. Josephus Scott vs. Samuel Reaton; appe

Edgar, 182, A. B. McConnell vs. People; appeal from Sangamon.
134. S. H. Harris vs. Zimmerman et al.; appeal from De Witt.
185. L. Frendenstien vs. C. D. McNear; appeal from De Witt.
185. William Foos et al. vs. A. Sabin; appeal from Ford.
187. Thomas Snell vs. A. B. Ives et al.; appeal from McLean.

fcLean, 188. L. J. Anderson vs. Eliza Friend; appeal from 190. George S. Hanna vs. W. K. Rayburn et al.; ap-190. George S. Hanns vs. W. H. Rayburn et al.; appeal from McLean.

191. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. B.

W. Royland; appeal from McLean.

192. Owen Ball et al. vs. B. Hooten, executor; same.

193. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs.

Charles Monroe; same.

194. Same vs. from Legan.

194. J. R. Shaw et al. vs. The Wilson Sowing-Machine Company; error to McLean.

197. Jacob Noble vs. Jeff Chrisman; appeal from McLean.

McLean. 170: Matilda Phillips vs. H. C. Dickerson; appeal from McLean. 200: H. Schwabacher et al. vs. E. L. Rush; same,

MICHIGAN SUPBEMB COURT. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 20.-Nos. 66, 70, 56, 62 LANSING, Mich., Jah. 20.—Nos. 65, 70, 66, 62, 50, 84, and 33 were argued and submidded; Jordon vs. Boyce, and Smith vs. Graves, were reversed and remanded; Eaton vs. Eaton, and Clark vs. Lichtenberg were reversed. The People ex res. The Port Huron & Gratiot Bailway Company et al. vs. Jones, and Lots vs. Sweet, Clark and Carpenter were affirmed.

BANKBUPROY.

Breviat Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPENOVIELD, Ill., Jub. 20.—A petition was filed in bankruptcy against John H. Earl, of Bloomington, by Tenneya. Flowers & Abercrombie, of Chicago, for the petitioning crediters.

COLUMBUS AND THE BRANCH MINT. Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Dr. Linderman, Director of Mints, will probably examine the property at Columbus, C., which F. Michel pro-

poses to donata the Government for the pur-poses of a mint.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—A very persistent effort is being made among prominent business

"MEAL THYSELF."

The "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of \$1.50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Sick, Bilions, and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents or sent by no one in doubt. It is sold by agents or sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary,

From the Lafayette Daily Courier, A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life, Dr. Pierce is a noble; specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this great work of his life. ervice in this great work of his life.

> FIRM CHANGES: DISSOLUTION. Nos. 184 to 192 Church-st., corner of White.

Mos. 184 is 192 Chrich-si, collect of Whife.

The partnership heretofore existing between the understaned, under the firm name of Stadler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retiring therefrom of Mr. Max Stadler. The adairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in Equidation.

MAX STADLER,
RELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
RDWARD B, SIMON,

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & OO, will continue the Clothing and Wool-en business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand, corner of Caurch and LAUER 2 CO., at the old stand, corner of Caurch at White-sts.

White-sts.

William KRAUS, EMANUEL LAUER, Mow York, Jan. 12, 1996. EDWARD B. SIMON. OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE At 75 cents per 100, PURE BUTTER

In the Counting-Room of this Agents Wanted. Circulars fron. Address E. W

AMUSEMENTS

7

FARWELL HALL

ANOTHER COURSE OF LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENTS

FOUR GRAND CONCERTS.

Richings-Bernard Company, Camilla-Urso Company, Mendelssohn Quintette, Philharmonic Club.

A limited number of Course Tickets, admitting to all the Concerts, and to reserved seats, will be sold for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

Seats in front row of balcony Three Dollars.
To protect the sublic from ticket speculators, all seats purchased by any one person must be taken in the same section.

The talent is of the highest order, and the price is the lowest ever offered. The names and the figures speak for themselve.

Tickets for sale as Farwell Hallon Priday and Salurday of this week. Office open at 9 s. m.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION POULTRY PIGEONS RABBITS. AND CATS.

OPEN TO-DAY. From 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. Admission this week, 25 cents.

No one should fail to see this unparelleled collec-

HOOLEY'S THEATRE

LAST NIGHTS OF THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPER MR. C. D. FESS, Director.

This (Friday) Evening, Jan. 21, GRAND FARE
WELL BENEFIT OF MISS CLARA LOUISE REL
LOGG, America's Great Representative Prima Donns
Last performance of Thomas' charming opers.

MIGNON. MIGNON, MIGNON.

MIGNON. MIGNON. MIGNON.
MISS KELLOGG, MISS MONTAGUE, MISS.
GUIN, Measte, PEARES and MAAS in the cast.
FAREVELL KELLOGG MATTINEE ON SATURDAY
—MARTHA. Saturday Might—BOHEMIAN GIRL
(Van Zanch).
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, \$2.00; Gallery, 75 cents.
NOTE.—The Matinee on Saturday will commence at
12:30 o'clock. Deers open at 11:45.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. FRIDAY NIGHT, BENEFIT OF GEO. RIGNOLD LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

HENRY V Saturday Matinee at 1:30-Henry V. Monday—The young and beautiful artist, MINNIE ALMER, in the romantic drams, LAUGHING EYER SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. HON. WM. BROSS

"What I Remember of Early Chicago." McCormick's Hall, Sunday Afternoon, Jan.
Doors open at 2, close at 3. Admission, 10 ce
Tickets for sale at the door and at Jansen, Mod
t Co.'s. Hall lighted ann warmed.
South Side Stages run to and from the lecture. EXPOSITION SKATING PARK.

SPLENDID ICE. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Pull Band of Music To-Night. GRAND FOTATO RACE Saturday Evening, Jan. 2a. Also Exhibition and Burlosque Stating by Bigene Pratt and Franc Crocker, Champion Carniral Statems, General admission, 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cts.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES. PMMENSE STAR OLIO. EVERY IS STAR

DEN THOMPSON, the intmitable Yankee Com WHO HAS CAUGHT THE TOWN. The ent-ment the best in the city, and prices the cheaper NEW CHICAGO THEATRE

The light dawns;
En masse they come,
Delighted all, THE FRAYNES IN SI SLOOUM.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

PO-CA-HON-TAS

Under the Gaslisht: Next week-HIDDEN HAND. WEST SIDE SKATING RINK

Open Afternoon and Evening.
Saturday evening, Mr. G. A. BLUHM, Chample Comic Stater of America, will appear in his spec

GRAND OPENING of the SOUTH SIDE GYMNASIUM, 427 State-th, Chicago.

The Public is hereby cordially invited to the opening of the above establishment this Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The best Gymnasta of the rival Chicago Turner Societies have kindly consented to assist in the performances. Applications for membership will be received at the same time, Respectfully, HUBERT ESSERS, Director.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

(Sstablished May, 1872.) Conducted by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

I. The Warfare of Science, By ANDREW D. WHITE, LL, D.

LL.D.

II. Natural History of the Kangaroo, By St.
GROGG MYGART, F. R. S. (Illustrated.)

III. Life in Greenland.

IV. Science and Religion. By the Rev. CHARLES F.
DEEMS, D. D.

V. Plasticity of Intellect. By GROGGE J. ROMANES.

VI. Plying-Machines and Penaud's Artificial Bird.
By Prof. Alfrard M. MAYER. (Illustrated.)

VII. A Museum Exchange. By Prof. BURT G. WILDEX.

YIII. Are the Elements Elementary? By Prof. P. W. CLARKE.

IX. The Nature of Finorescence. By Dr. EDGENS LOMMEL. (Hinstrated.)

X. The Controversy on Acoustical Research.

IX. Sketch of Thomas Slerry Hunt, I.I.D., P. R. S. (With Portrait.)

XII. EDITON'S TABLE: Sounding a Newspaper Fog-"The Conflict of Ages"—End of the Penikees School—The Education Question at Montpo-lier.

Her.

LETTERMY NOTICES: The Nature of Light, with a General Account of Physical Optics—Mind: A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy, No. I.—Report of the Forty-fourth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, etc.

MINCELLANY: Relations of Chemistry to Pharmacy and Therapeutics—Hackel on Scientific Institutions —Maturity of Timber-Trees—Source of the Nitrogen used by Plants—Oranial Measurements—An Indian Mill—Excommunicated Insects, etc.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY. 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

Made for 4c to 10c per pound.

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pork-Packers' Association, of Chicago, as been awarded 1,377 feet of space in the gricultural Building of the Centennial Exhibi-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 19 deg.; 10 a. m., 22 leg.; 12 m., 26 deg.; 3 p. m., 30 deg.; 8 p. m.,

Frederick Roos, the second victim of ex-Police nan Roney's shooting-affray at No. 1016 Halsted street, died at his residence, No. 426 Archer avenue, last evening. The Coroner will hold the

Dr. DeWitt Rouse, of No. 1050 West Van Buren treet, has been missing from his home for sev-ral days. He is about 45 years of age, well-iresead, with fine beaver overcoat and gold ratch and chain with gold seal attached.

The journeymen barbers met last evening at No. 85 Dearborn street to take action in the proposed matter of closing at 10 o'clock a. m. Sundaya. They decided that it would be best to close at 11 o'clock, and passed a resolution to that effect, which will be considered by the "boes" barbers at a future meeting.

"boss" barbers at a future meeting.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at their office, No. 127 Lasalle street, President C. H. Cass in the chair. The only business transacted was the abolishing of the extra charge heretofore made on the buildings situated on streets that had watermains of less than 8 inches. The charges are now slike on all the streets.

Ex-Commissioner Crawford denies that Jim Delaney, who has been selected to act on the new Grand Jury at the Criminal Court, is a pet of his. Delaney was, some time ago, represented to him as a suitable man for a pesition in the County Clerk's office, and he recommended him to the County Agent. Since then he has had nothing to do with Delaney, and did not know he was put on the Grand Jury until he read about it in The TRIBUNE.

read about it in The Tribune.

Owing to the calls of business, Mr. W. B. Curtis will be out of town on the evening of the 22d and will be unable to act as referee in the wresting match between Carteron and Rigal at McCormick Hall. Mr. A. H. Hornsby, athletic editor of the Field, will for that reason set as reforce. Col. McLaughlin, the champfon collarand-elbow wrestler, has been written to to act as one of the judges. Caristol's money, to back his challenge published in the Times of Wednesday, has not yet arrived; but Mr. Rigal deposited \$100 in French gold with Mr. Cartis yesterday morning.

clitor of the Field, will for that reason set as referee. Col. McLaughlin, the champlen collarated elbow wrestler, has been written to to act as one of the judges. Caristol's money, to back his challenge published in the Times of Wednesday, has not yet arrived; but Mr. Rigal deposited \$100 in French gold with Mr. Cartis yesterday morning.

The pump manufacturers reassembled yesterday morning, John A. Rumsey passiding, and John M. Douglas, acting as Secretary. An agreement was submitted to the several representatives that will guarantee stability and uniformity of prices at an advance of from 15 to 20 per cent on the ruling rates of the past year, and was by them adopted. These rates will probably remain in force during the current year. An election of officers was had for the ensuing year which had for the ensuing year which had for the ensuing year which resulted as follows: B. Douglas, of Middletown, Conn., President; John M. Rumssy, Yos-President; John M. Rumssy, Yos-Preside

For some time past, Father Damen, the pastor f the Holy Family Church, has been revolving his mind as to the best way of providing for publics. noneless and friendless women, strangers in Chicago. After thinking of many lans, he finally hit upon one which is intende carrying out, and has pened the bids for the construction of a arge edifice on the corner of May and Eleventh large edifice on the corner of May and Eleventh streets, where there is a vacant block belonging to the Jewnit Fathers. It is to be of brick and marble, with the front and side facings of the latter material. When completed, it will be five stories in height, 220 feet in length, and 80 feet in width. It will be divided into several departments. It is intended solely for the use of friendless women, who will be furnished with work, food, and shelter until they can find something to do or hear from their friends.

their predilections for the wine when it is red can resort and be aided in overcoming their ap-petites by influences which prove in a majority of cases to be effectual.

is of brick, with sandatone facings and orna-ments, and five stories in height. It is of the most substantial character. ments, and five stories in height. It is of the most substantial character, peculiarly adapted to the uses for which it was designed, and contains accommodations for upwards of 100 inmates. The basement contains the engine, heating-apparatus, laundry, and dining-room, all furnished in a neat, substantial manner, with every convenience practicable for the several purposes stated. The ground floor is divided into four stores of ample capacity, and which are in a superior locality for trade. The second floor contains the chapel, hospital, convalescent ward, reading-room, office, Superintendent's apartments, parlor, and suites of rooms intended for the compaction of those who are able to pay for first-dlass appointments. The remaining floors are cut up into and suites of rooms intended for the compation of those who are able to pay for first-diass appointments. The remaining floors are cut up into rooms for inmates, which present an appearance of comfort decidedly attractive. Indeed, the quality of accommodations is such as to satisfy inebriates of all classes, the wealthy and educated, as well as the poor and ignorant. Every floor is supplied with water facilities, bathrooms, etc., and heated by steam, which is so thoroughly diffused throughout the house as to maintain an equable and comfortable temperature in the coldest weather. The total cost of the building, including the heating apparatus and furniture, is stated to be about \$60,000. The larger proportion of this amount was in the hands of the institution, and the remainder was borrowed. The institution realizes in every sense-the objects for which it is maintained. If an inmate should be of a literary turn of mind, he has recourse to a library that will afford him material for instruction and amusement. Should he affect mechanical pursuits, ample opportunities are extended him for that purpose. A feature of the Home is a printing-office, where printers can practice their trade with as much satisfaction as in the composing-room of a daily paper. Here the Washingtonian, a weekly, is published.

paper. Here the Washingtonian, a weekly, is published.

THE EXERCISES

last evening took place in the chapel, a room 45 by 70, elalorately freescoed, carpeted, and furnished. The room was filled to repletion with ladies and gentiemen, who manifested utmost interest in the proceedings. Dr. N. 8; Davis, President of the institution, gave a history of the Home since it was founded at No. 549 State street, twelve years ago, up to the present day. He alluded to the cause of temperance and the important influence it exerted for good or evil in the world, etc.; speke of his pride at seeing the good cause going on, and hoped that in the future its advance might be more rapid than in the past.

T. M. Compropst, a graduate, delivered an address of welcome, and detailed the benefit he had derived from a prief residence in the Home. Telegrams and letters of regret were read from graduates and prominent eitizens in all parts of the country stating their inability to stend and participate in the exercises of the twelfth anniversary of their Refuge. Among these were letters from J. A. Wightman, of Toronto, Can; G. E. Baidwin, New York: Thomas Boyd of St. Louis; Mayor Colvin, Rolla A. Law, ex-Superintendent; Lyman Congdon, Superintendent of the New York Inebriate Asylum, and others.

After a musical interinde, graduates of the Home were called upon to speak, and generally responded, relating the depth of defridation from which they had been dragged by the influences of the Home, and blessed the day they were induced or driven to accept the hospitality and Christian charity extended them by its officers and Trustees.

The audience then adjourned to the lingscers and Trustees.

The audience then adjourned to the dining-room, where a collation had been provided, after doing full justice to which the assembly dis-

THE LAKESIDE COMPANY. THE DESCREEMENT WITH THE UNION.

The difficulties mentioned in Sanday's Transcric, as existing between the Lakeside Publishing Company and Typographical Union of this city, on account of removing the office of the

close quarters with the regular office of the Com pany, in which only Union men are employed, has not yet been settled. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Foulke and Madden, of the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 16, were to have called on Mr. Donnelley, the manager of the Lakeside Company, for the purpose of getting him to discharge the non-Union hands or directing the Union men to withdraw. The of the Committee stated that they intended to have no more to say to Mr. Donnelley, but that their next step would be to see the men themselves. However, nothing would be done until another meeting of the Union had been called which would be come. called, which would be soon,—probably to-mo

THE LAKESIDE COMPANY have sent the following

Union:

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—To the Executive Committee of the Chicago Typiographical Union—Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your demand that the premises occupied by Our Fiveside Friend paper as a composition-room be vacated or you would order a strike in the office of the Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company. In reply would say that I decline to accede to your demand, I take the position that you exceed your jurisdiction as a Typographical Union when you assume to be arbiter between landlord and tenant.

The case is that the Lakeside Publishing Company has leased a portion of its premises to Donnelley, Lovd & Miller for a composition-room, and the Lakeside Company now has no control over said premises except as landlord.—Donnelley, Loyd & Miller being entirely a distinct concern. I hold, however, were obth rooms occupied by the same Company; that Sec. 13 of the General Laws of your National Union bars your interference.

On the ground of equity as between "unfair office"

the General Laws of your National Union bars your interference.

On the ground of equity as between "unfair office" and Union, the Lakeside Company claims the same right to rent a portion of one of its floors to Our Pireside Priced that Mesers. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. have to rent a portion of their premises to the Prairie Farmer, which is also called an "unfair office." I would further state for your information that the presswork of the Prairie Farmer is done by Mesers, Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., while that of the Fireade Priced is not done in the office of the Lakeside Company. I would suggest to unbiased members of your Union to carefully consider this fact, whether this agitation has been made purely for the welfare of the craft in this city, or with the hope to advance the interests of certain competing establishments by our possible embarrassment. Respectfully submitted.

R. R. Donnelley, Manager,

The section referred to in the letter by Mr. Donnelley is as follows:

Szc. 18, Where there is s job office owned by the publisher of a newspaper, each (job and news) having its own foreman and journeymen, infringement on Union principies in the job department does not affect the hands of the news department.

And this is where Mr. Donnelley claims the

Union has arisen, which is explained in the following:

The Lakeside book and job office has been always, and is now, a "fair" office. It is owned by a stock company. At times a very large number of men receive employment in it. The manager of this establishment has at the same time an interest in two other firms—one whose exclusive unainess is publishing—the other publishing a weekly paper, doing its own composition. To more clearly understand the relative position of these firms to the question under consideration we will here state them: Mr. R. R. Donnelley, is the manager of the Lakeside Company. The Company has renked a portion of its premises to Donnelley, Loyd & Miller, who own the Frieside Friend, a weakly paper, which slawsy has been, and was at the time of its purchase by Donnelley, Loyd & Miller, an "unfair" estabhaiment. The latter cencern now occupies a portion of the premises of the Lakeside-Company. It is entirely separate and distinct from the office of the Lakeside Company. There is a distinct ownership, The two concerns have nothing whatever in common. The presswork of the paper named is, in fact, done at another office. Nothing has been done in any way to "nix up" the work of the "unfair" office with the "fair," and the sesurance has been made that such will not be attempted.

Allusion is made in the circular to Sec. 18,

"fair," and the assurance has been made that such ments. It is intended solely for the use of friendless women, who will be furnished with work, food, and shelter until they can find something to do or hear from their friends.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

FORMAL OPENIAN.

The formal opening of the Washingtonian Home, an institution the objects of which are so well known to Chicagoans as to need no recapitulation, took place last evening at the new building recently completed, corner of West Madison street and Ogden avenue. An immense concourse of people composed of friends and graduates of the institution assembled thore and participated in the exercises. The-old Home building, on the site of which the new structure has been erected, w a one of the landmarks of the West Division, having been built for and occupied as a hotel and dramahop previous to its being transformed into a refuge for inebriates, where men unfortnate in their predilections for the wine when it is red.

The Detroit Free Press of yesterday has the following, which may be safely pronounced un-

true. About the only man answering the de scription is now in Washington:

He hadn't any baggage, and after one look at him
the brush-boy, walked away and ast down. The average brush-boy of the average hotel knows when he
can brush a quarter out of a guest just as well as if he
were a lawyer. The stranger wrote his name on the
register with great-skeliberation. It was a long name,
it read: "Herbert Henry Washington, Chicago, Ill,"
The cierk regarded him for a moment with a keen
glance, and then asked:

"How long will you remain here?"

"About a week," was the reply,

"Shall I credit you with \$10 paid in advance o"
as he stepped back a little,
"Strangers generally pay in advance," replied the
clerk. scription is now in Washington :

"Strangers generally clerk.
"Well, sir, I'll be hanged, sir, if I was ever insulted before! Ask me for money in advance! Why, sir, do you know that I could buy this hotel and still have millions left?"

millions left?"

" have my orders."

" have my orders."

" have my orders."

" am I to be treated like a dead-best!" continued the stranger. "When a man comes to Detroit to lend \$200,000 on a mortgage, do your people look upon him as a skulk and a thise?"

"My orders are positive," quietly replied the clerk, "
"I want to see the owner of this hotel, and I want to take him to the Board of Trade, the Mayor's office, and the water, works, and I want him to find out what kind of a man I am."

"The proprietor surf' in "

to take him to the Bosrd of Trade, the Mayors omes, and the water-works, and I want him to find out what kind of a man I am."

"The proprietor isn't in."

"You don't know me—you don't realize who I am!" exclaimed the stranger, tapping the office counter with every panse, "I didn't care to be known, but since you have insulted me I want to inform you that I am the Rothschild of the West!"

The clerk started off with a letter to his girl, but had only got as far as "beloved Saran" when the stranger yelled out:

"Who advanced money to Chicago to complete her Water-Works? Who owns it selevators and one hundred miles of railroad?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"And yet, when I come into this house I am insulted as if I were a loafer!" continued the stranger.

"Why, sir, come to the bank with me, sir, and see if my check for \$5,000 will be dishonored!"

"You will, ch?"

"You needn't go. I wouldn't stop here if you'd give me a thousand dollars a day. I'll go to some other house, and when spring opens I'll buy a site next to you and build a hotel of my own and run your house out of sight!"

"Call an officer!" said the clerk to one of the boys.

"That's the crowning insult!" shouted the man, "But I'll bide my time. I il go over to the other tavern and send over a \$50,000-check for you to look at, and no matter how sorry you feel, sir, I'll not accept an apology, sir,—blast me if I do!"

He went out, and as thoon was seen eating crackers and cheese in the Post-Office.

HOYNE'S VICTIMS.

What might have been two important case before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday—cases promising some fresh developments in connec tion with the cigar business and the manufac-ture of counterfeit nickels—proved to be even more unimportant than the wonderful se of a cider manufactory on the West Side a few days ago. It seems that the revenue officers here, ever on the alert to discover anything not in accordance with the rulings of the Internal in accordance with the rulings of the Internal Revenue Department, have lately received information that a man out on the other side of Lake View was making cigars without a license. The matter was put into Deputy Collector Springer's hands, and that gentleman proceeded to the place Wednesday afternoon and came into town yesterday morning. The result of his investigations, in the meantime, was that the man had some old tobacco in his grocery which, when carefully compounded with cabbage-leaves and sundry other vegetable productions, in the right proportions, made an article about as far removed from a cigar as such a vile combination would permit. Nevertheless it was smoked by the Granger element in the vicinity, and they apparently were satisfied. They were not made in and wasted a cigar the accommodating dealer at the commodating dealer and wasted a cigar the accommodating dealer at the commodating dealer at the

low who had attempte. I to mold some NIC. URLS.

His attempt resulted: a most world failure, for nobody under the sun would ever have taken his money for value received, although the matter shad been the cause c. I a telegram to Washington stating that another counterfeiting case had been dux up.

Commissioner Hoyne keeps the cigars and the lead nickels on his table, in dicative of what might have been, and trophies of the two smallest cases of the season.

#### LOCAL LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The recent enfo reed break in the gas monopoly in this city teach es us all a lesson which we ought to remember. The price of gas is henceforth to be \$2.50 per 1, 900 feet, and this oncession by the companies is not from choice, but from absolute necessity. Kerosene has done it; and it might just at well have been done three years ago. A few mc oths ago we all waked up to the fact that an unb. tar-

osene has done it; aud it might just at well have been done three years ago. A few mo uths ago we all waked up to the fact that an unb Marable outrage was being practiced upon us. A nd then, by a sort of general movement, feeple began to give up the use of gas. On State street the other day, from Van Buren to Eighteenth, I counted some more than 8 hundred shops and stores lighted by kerosene. On West Lake street I counted, last evening, forty-nine shops and stores, between Hoyne and Paulina, lighted by kerosene. And this fact explains the "threet appeal" of the President of the West Side Company; no such "direct appeal" would have been made now but for the fact that the people have manifested their ability to get along without the People's Gas Company. And I doubt whether the "direct appeal" will stimulate a very general enthusiasm in the matter of returning to the use of gas. As a stationary light,—that is to read, write, or sew by,—the student's lamp is vastly superior to any form of gas burner. I have three of these lamps in use, and have all but abandoned the use of gas. I formerly stood in a sort of dread of the monthly gas bill, but it is now very insignificant. No gas company dictates to me any longer how much I shall pay for lighting my house. But if the price of gas had been reduced a year ago, I should never have thought of students' lamps at all.

The practical lesson is, that the people, by a united, determined, and persistent effort, can break the back of aby monopoly in existence. For two years past, I, in common with all our people, have been faboring under the difficulties consequent upon hard times. During these two years I have seen no disposition on the part of the Gas Companies to 'co-operate" with the gas company, and the manifement of corporations in particular, to look for "co-operation" and harmony of interest as letween the mass of people and corporations. We must protect ourselves from corporations or be flayed by them.

For, in the first place, charters or franchises: are granted by f chartered rights almost inevitably gravitate sooner or later, into the hands of a few persons sooner or later, into the hands of a few persons, and those persons are rarely of the liberal orpublic-spirited class. So long, then, as we allow scamps and boobies to do our legislating, as we do at present here in Chicago, we must expect exactly such a state of things as we now find; and that will be while we let the bummers do the voting. The high taxes; the high gashills; the demoralized police force; the silly Court-House squabble; the outrageous state of things as the lisance Asylum and Poor-House at Jefferson; finally, the general helplessness of the people, is a standing disgrace to us as a community.

BEECHER AND THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has stood before the world, for the past eighteen nonths, publicly charged, by credible accusers, with being both a perjurer and an adulterer.

The Congregational Church of this country,
of which Plymouth Church is a member and

accusations against the moral character of the pastor of this church, and yet, heinous as are these charges against one of its own standard-bearers, and momentous as are the issues involved to the well-being and good standing, not only of the Congregational Church, but to Christianity itself, this Church, in its organized canacity, has never, up to the present capacity, has never, up to the present hour, put in either a remonstrance or disclaimer.

capacity, the later a remonstrance or disclaimer, neither has it raised its finger to test the truthfulness of untruthfulness of these charges, or to learn-whether these things be so, or to discipline the accused if found guilty.

Now why, I would sak, this supineness—this utter indifference upon the part of the Church at large in this country upon a question of so vital importance to its best interests? Has it in regard for the character and standing of its members? Its it aware that its silence upon this point is construed into indifference respecting the morals of those who represent it? Would it have manifested the same indifference had these charges been publicly preferred against a less noted member or one presiding over a less powerful church? Is it because of the moneyed power resident in Plymouth Church that this case less noted member or one presiding over a less powerful church? Is it because of the moneyed power resident in Plymouta Church that this case has never yet been investigated by the Congregational Church at large? Can it be that, with Congregational Church at large? Can it be that, with Congregational Christians, money is paramount in principle—paramount to a sense of religious duty? If it be so, then is our beautiful religion a myth—a sounding name; and yet what other construction will the world place upon this silence which the Church has pursued in view of these grievous charges against one of its own members? I venture to say that in no other Church or order, having for its base moral principle and moral action, could one of its members be thus charged without an investigation being immediately had by the body under which such member should be enrolled to test the truthfulness or falsity of the accusations and to discipline if proven true. It could not be in the Catholic Church. It could not be in a Masonic Lodge. It could not be in an Odd-Fellows' Lodge. I doubt if it could be in the Methodist or the Episcopal Church. The self-respect of the Church demands that it take this matter up. The cause of religion demands it. Without such action no organization of a moral character can long expect to exist, or to possess a character worthy of respect.

Already, under this supineness, indifference, and son-action, Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church have commenced throwing mud at some of the purest and loftiest names which the Congregational Church has enrolled among its followers: and it remains to be seen how much longer the Church will maintain its present attitude of inactivity, and allow these things to go on, gradually though steadily bringing it into contempt and disgrace.

\*\*Congregational\*\*Church\*\* Triburs.\*\*

\*\*PERPLEXED IN THE EXTERME.\*\*

claim. I explained to him that I was a widow, and earning a very poor living by keeping a few boafders,—mechanics and horse-railway em-ployes,—and that, owing to the prevailing hard times, they are much behind in their payments to me, and that it was utterly impossible for me to ney this tax now.

to me, and that it was utterly impossible for me to pay this tax now.

I was given what the Collector called a "one-day's notice," with the assurance that my few poor articles of furniture would be taken by Saturday of this week unless the amount of the tax was paid before that time. I have no money to consult a lawer, and no friend who can give me advice. Will you please tell me what I can do? The call of the Collector to-day is the first intimation I have ever had of the tax, or that I had any property worth taxing. The value of my goods certainly does not exceed \$100. Trusting you will kindly advise me, I remain, etc.,

Mrs. Almra Hill.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARI, COMED

made the appli, and a new one, which seemed to suit him about a well. No seizure was made, although the De outy went armed with all the proper doguments. He returned, bringing the papers with him, to gether with a few specimens of the man's cigars. These he left on Commissioner Hoyne's table alongside of a few pieces of lead, the first experiments of a haif-crazy fellow who had attempte it to moid some NIC. ULS.

SIR:—In view of the editorial note in your issue of this date referring to affidayits published relating to irregularities charged to have been practiced by a subordinate officer of the Joliet Penitentiary, it is proper to state that the investigation commenced a few days are was suspended only because of the refusal of the parties who made the charges to teefity in relation thereto, and the question as to the power of the Board to compel them to do so could not be determined by proper authority without a delay of a few days. At the proper time the whole truth in relation to this matter

time the whole truth in relation to this matter will be reached it it is in the power of the Board no to do, and such action taken thereupon as shall by them seem just to all parties concerned.

W. M. TAYLOR,

JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH,

R. D. NOLEMAN,

Commissioners. DAVIS' SENTENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—"Justice" is a miss for your yesterday's correspondent. Col. Van Arman and Mr. Reed put forth masterly effort in the prosecution of Davis, and better talent than theirs it is hard to produce. Press and peo-ple have joined in commending them. Setting aside the plea for insanity, if I place in the hands of any man the dangerous tool by which suffer injury or death, am not I partly respon-ble? Poor Whyland undoubtedly did this, hower ble? Poor Whyland undoubtedly did his, however thoughtless he may have been when he crazed Davis' weak brain from the insidious punch-bowl at his bar. To commend Davis is the remotest thought I have. To condemn Whyland is also the remotest. But let not "justice" be confounded with "prejudice." Judge Rogers sid well in making the sentence a long one, for such men are dangerous when they are at large, CTIZEN.

DAVIS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Sympathizing as I do in the trials and troubles which oppress our dear me to ask through your columns whether this distinguished epileptic has set in motion any in-fluences to touch the heart of our benign and all-pardoning Governor? The Gusernatoria bowels are undoubtedly ready to groan. Per-haps Hank may not know it. I write in the in-

To the Editor of The Change Trioune: "
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Why don't the Governor pardon Hank Davis? What is he holding of for? Is he absent, and Farmer Haines in the

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

An effort was made yesterday to purchase few more horses to consume county oats at the Poor Farm, but no conclusion was reached. "Two mugs of Joilet ale," said two crooked whisky men yesterday as they took seats at a neighboring saloon table. The waiter halloed to the barkeeper. "Two 'mugs' for Joliet," and the laugh went around. The mistake of the waiter has driven oil two valuable customers.

A few Commissioners, and a very large proportion of the public, who have been "resting judgment" in reference to the complaint of the Graud Jury square the management of the Insane Asylum, are growing weary waiting for the explanations of the Medical Superintendent. The more cano of the insane at the institution are doubtless in the same condition. The more cane of the insule as the insulation are doubtless in the same condition.

There was some further attention given to the claims for damages of contractors on the new hospital yesterday, but nothing conclusive was done, except to accept an indemnifying bond. from some of the disputants to enable them to

draw \$1,000 on their contract ordered some tin ago, the payment of which was stopped pe the result of the contractor quarrel. If Mr. Willden and Miss Thomas, residents of Cook County, have any intention of entering If Mr. Wilden and Miss Thomas, residents of Cook County, have any intention of entering into the matrimonial state, they are informed in advance that Gen. Lieb will not grant them the necessary papers, for the reason that be has been forbidden by the parents of one of the parties. A few more years must elapse before they can be made happy by the County Clerk's consent.

A rew months ago the County Board ordered the expenditure of several hundred dollars for repairs on the cupola on the Insane Asylum, Yesterday it was very suddenly learned that to have built the cupola originally was a mistake, and that the repairs on it had amountly cost enough to erect a small dwelling, hence the whole thing was ordered removed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Charities.

A bill was presented to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts yesterday for farnishing the new office of the County Physician. Among other items in the bill was one for 94 yards of matting. The Committee had cause to suspect that the matting had been put on pretty thick, and concluded to lay the bill over until the room and concluded to lay the bill over until the room in along Eldridge court, he was stopped by two men, one of whom, presenting a pustol, demanded his money. As Mr. Clay had no idea of complying with this request, he left the ground ward.

There are a very beautiful fowl.

They are a very beautiful fowl.

They are a very beautiful fowl.

They are a very beautiful fowl.

There are a very beautiful fowl.

There are a remarkably two pairs of these on exhibition. They are a French bird, and very rare in galong Eldridge court, he was stopped by two men, one of whom, presenting a pustol, demanded his money. As Mr. Clay had no idea of complying with this request, he left the ground white ear-lobes, and noticeable combs. They are a choice bird, and said to be A bill was presented to the Committee on Jail

yard.

Col. Cleary rushed over to the building yesterday, pallid from his late sickness, to say that he was the instrument of Edward Phillipa' being drawn as a Grand Juror, that he had known him twenty-seven years, and that he was an honest, reputable citizen. He subsequently modified the above by saying that he had been sick during the recent complaints about the South Side assessments, and had not read the evidence which had accumulated reflecting upon his old friend. had accumulated reflecting upon his old friend. THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

had accumulated reflecting upon his old friend.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The matter of supplying the County Buildings with lightning-rods yesterday engrossed a great deal of attention among the Commissioners.

Mr. Schmidt, to illustrate the necessity of lightning-rods, said his brewery had been saved from demolition by thunder through the agency of rods, and Mr. Gunether replied by saving that he had a rod on his barn and lightning had created havoo in his orchard near by. Mr. McCaffrey said to have rods was an old custom which ought to be adhered to, and Mr. Carroll fell into the same opinion. It was finally concluded to have lightning-rods on the new Hospital and Iusane Asylum at once, and a very persistent agent was lum at once, and a very persistent agent was authorized to do the work, for which the county is to pay 40 cents per foot. The aforesaid agent felt happy at the result, borrowed a dollar, bought a dozen cigars, and distributed them through the crowd. The cost of the rods, it is estimated, will reach about \$5,000.

Water-rents yesterday were \$2,146, and receipte from the City Collector, \$4,118. Mr. Calvin Wilson, of the Law Department, eturned to his customary duties yesterday, after a brief vacation.

The City Collector levied upon the entire stock of the Fifth National Bank for unpaid taxes of 1874, amounting to nearly \$15,000. Architect Tilley says that he is progressing rapidly in the preparation of his plans and speci-fications, which will be ready in about two

weeks. Inspector Bailey continued the examina of West Side schools yesterday. Many were found wrong as regards the doers and furnaces, while the ventilation of all is extremely poor. The Board of Fublic Works awarded the con-tract yesterday for the superstructure of the Bine Island avenue viaduct to the Keystone Bridge Company, which placed the figures at

lowers: and it remains to be seen how much longer the Church will maintain its present at titude of inactivity, and allow these things to go on, gradually though steadily bringing it into contempt and diagrace.

\*\*PERPLEXED IN THE EXTREME.\*\*

\*\*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

\*\*CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—I was called on to-day by a tax-gatherer who demanded \$57.33 to be paid at once or my few goods taken away to satisfy the claim. I explained to him that I was a widow.

\*\*The Mayor has received from Edward Young.\*\*

\*\*The Mayor has received from Edward Young.\*\*

175 men. There has been talk to that effect.

The Mayor has received from Edward Young. Chief of the International Bureau of Statistics at Washington, blank forms to be filled with statistics of the expenses, receipts, and sources of revenue from every possible braheh of the municipality for the past year, and for the ten years previous. The statistics are wanted by Mr. Joseph Morosi, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Pesth, Hungary, for comparison with those of other great cities. Many of the sources of revenue mentioned in the blanks are unknown here, but the figures that the gentleman asked for will probably take one mouth in compilation and preparation.

The Mayor has not as yet signed the Gas or.

compliation and preparation.

The Mayor has not as yet signed the Gas ordinance, which lies still in the hands of the City Clerk. The discussion on the "motion to reconsider" continues unabated. It rests with the Mayor to settle the controversy, which he is preparing to do by getting the opinions of the acknowledged parliamentarians who are around the City-Hall. It is generally conceded that the "motion to reconsider" made last Mondaynight is of no effect, and the erdinance goes into effect within aspecified time unless the Mayor's veto is sur inon it. As regards 284, Aid Campbell "an 90 1876.-Dans put upon it. As regards cas. Aid. (

stated yesterday afternoon that he should inteoduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Council that \$250,000 be appropriated to be applied to the commencement of city gas-works, which are to be ran upon a plan similar in every respect to that plan now used with the water system. He claimed that gas could be farmished at a much lower price, and the system be made entirely astisfactory to all. The subject has received much attention of late, and has been favorably discussed. It is not intended that the works should be completed in one, two, nor three or four years, but gradually built from money raised by assessment. The measure will be introduced and strongly supported.

Henry L. Gay, the architect, mourns the loss of a valuable Ulster coat, which was stolen out of his office yesterday. James Malloy, for stealing furnishing goods

from Issac Strang's store, on North Clark street, was yesterday locked up in the Chicago Avenue Detective McGarigle yesterday recovered \$100 worth of clothing in a Clark street pawnshop, which was stolen from Dr. McCarthy a few

James Smith was taken in last night by De-tective Lancing, just as he was making off with a barrel of fish, which he had stolen from a store on Randolph street, near Clinton.

Martin Doyle was yesterday held by Justice Scully in \$2,000 bail to the Criminal Court; for robbing R. W. Melville of \$20 in a saloon in the neighborhood of Melville's residence, No. 92 West Randolph street.

Morris Frank, aged 17, and without friends or relatives, was cruel enough to steal a quantity of clothing from his only protector, Charles Dupuy, and, as Morris is a very bad boy, he wants him put in the Reform School.

put in the Reform School.

Yesterday afternoon John Carlson undertook to thump Peter Thompson, and succeeded in doing so in fine style. But when he drew a knife Thompson yelled for sid, and Carlson was marched off to the station.

Edward Wiley, recently pardoned out of the Peoitentiary, was caught by Officer Guenn last night while roaming around trying to dispose of a shawl which he had stolen from some West Division housewife's clothes-line.

Harry Bonner, Michael Walley, George Sher-wod, and George Webber, West Side "vags," were locked up last night, and the detectives are hunting up evidence against them for petit lar-

Sneak-thieves in the West Division yes made away with a quantity of table-ware from L. C. Colt, of No. 309 West Jackson street, and with a \$20 coat belonging to F. P. Stone, of No. 20 North Ada street.

James McCarthy was caught for the burglary of a safe in the store of Steele, Wedeles & Co., on South Water street, on the night of the 12th in stant, and was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in \$2,000 bail by Justice Scully. James Burns and John Coughlin, for holding-up Edward Van Hout on the Haisted street viaduct, and robbing him of a gold watch and chain, were yesterday held to the Crimnal Court in \$2,000 bail each on the charge of highway-

obbery. Al Corington a colored vagrant, was yester-day sent by Justice Summerfield to the House of Correction for thirty days. Two of his white compatriets, named John Foster and John lengler, were each assigned a term of sixty

Ernest Anderson, J. S. Earl, and Charles B. Earl were hold in \$300 bail yesterday for the stealing of a pocket-book belonging to J. W. Drevman, a conductor on an Archer avenue car. Officer Arch spied them as they were hiding the pocket-book under the seat.

A sneak-thief yesterday afternoon made away with a barrel of fine rye whisky from in front of the store of L. C. Pardee, No. 136 State street. Officer Murphy spotted the fellow just south of the Journal office rolling the barrel along the street, and recovered the goods, but failed to capture the thief. Hugh Bolen, J. H. Gallagher, Cornelius Sullivan, George Meredith, Jefferson Thompson, James Smith, and L. K. Stephens, were put under \$300 bail yesterday for raising a riot at S. B. Evans' coal-yard on Twenty-second street. They were in the employ of Mr. Evans as teamsters, and had some difficulty about their pay.

sters, and had some difficulty about their pay.

Henry Denton, a fugitive from Ohio justice, was at the Armry last night, and was put under \$2,000 bail until extradited. Some time ago he procured an organ from an Ohio firm, which was to be sent to a country church, and, if they liked it, to be paid for by the congregation. Immediately after its shipment Denton took the train for the station to which it was sent, and, in the name of the church, took possession of the organ. He then shipped it from place to place until yeared and the church of the church, we dispared a waying about 11 c'clock as Mr.

comprying with this request, he let the ground rather unceremoniously, with the two robbers in not pursuit, but, failing in his haste, he called justify for help. This, however, had the effect of scaring the rascals, who immediately turned and ran towards Wabsah avenue. Of late there have

instity for neap. This, however, has the calce of scaring the rascals, who immediately turned and ran towards Wabash avenue. Of late there have been quite a number of suspicious looking persons seen lurking round Eldridge court at night. Our policemen will do well to give this locality a little more of their attention hereafter, and their vigitance may be rewarded by capturing some of these rascals.

HHE HANKINS BOTS.

Sidor Laserovitch, the Western agent of the New York jewelry house of B. F. Benedict & Co., yesterday morning procured a warrant for the arrest of Jefferson Hankins, the notorious gambler, for swindling him out of about \$3,000 in money, diamonds, and jewelry, by cheating with cards. Sidor was slightly inebriated, and was thus duped to the full extent of greedy Hankins maw. The police merely laid the warrant on the shelf, gave Laserovitch a wink, and went about their business as if nothing of the kind had happened. Then at 10 o'clock last night the full corps of detectives pounced down upon the place, and marched Jeff Hankins, William Richmond, James Foster, Frank Loomis, Charles Gole, Fred Colin, George Heiden, Joseph Lyman, and George Dawis, all down to the Armory.

The Hankins gaugh lave long been noted for their depredations, especially Jefferson, whose Montana record is se dark as that of any other corder ruffian. In Chicago the notoriety of being known among the profession as the cleverest swindler and brace-dealer in this part of the country. As Laserovitch asserts that he will punish him to the extent of the law, Jeff may go to the Penitentiary. It would certainly do the city good.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The West Side Personal-Tax Injunction Club meets for reorganization in the Gault House this evening at 8 o'clock.

The newly-elected pastor of the Fourth Pres-byterian Church will preach in that church Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours. Carl Schurz, who was to have lectured in the engagement on account of serious illness in his "What I Remember of Early Chicago" is the

subject of the next Sunday lecture at McCormick Hall. It will be delivered by the Hon. William Bross.

N. P. Wilder, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, is announced for a fature lecture before a Sun-day Lecture Society on the subject of "The Great Men that Chicago Has Produced." The eminent Jewish rabbi and lecturer, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Browne, of Evansville, Ind., will lecture this evening at Glickauf's Hall, corner North Clark and Illinois streets. Subject: "The Talmud and Its Literary Beauties." Admission 25 cents.

The sale of course tickets, with reserved seats, The sale of course tickets, with reserved seats, to the second series of Lakeside cutertainments commences this morning at 9 a.m. at the box office of Farwell Hall. The course comprises four concerts by the Boston Philharmonic and Mendelssohn Quintette Clubs, and Camilla Urso and Caroline Richings-Bernard concert companies, for only \$1.50.

James Catlow, brakesman on the morning way reight, while coupling cars at this place Wednes-day, had his hand badly crushed. The third and fourth fingers had to be amputated imme-diately, and he will probably lose the second finger. He was carried to his home at Barring-ton, where his widowed mother resides. EVANSTON.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin preaches in the Congregational Church this evening. Lundborg's California Water

THE BIRDS.

Opening of the National Poultry Exhibition.

Finest Collection Ever Brought Together in This Country.

Costly Specimens ... Starting Pigeons Off for Philadelphia. A real, genuine, and unadulterated hen-conv

tion has just convened in this city. It was opened last night in Exposition Machinery Hall, and it is not amiss to say that it is one of the biggest things of its kind ever exhibited in this or any other city. The fact is that last even the first exhibition of the National Poultry As sociation opened, and with success rarely association opened, and with success rarely equaled. The show comprises 1,731 coops of birds, exclusive of some yet to arrive. It is the largest exhibition of domestio land and water-fowl ever giver in this country, and in point of quality and variety excels them all. It is long since a poultry exhibition was given in this city, and there is no more interesting field than the study of chicken-ology, especially when hatched by steam, as can be seen at the exhibition.

he seems almost bewildered. Crowing, cackling quacking, and the noise of fewls innumerable greet the ear. There is the delicate little cross of the bantam, mingled with the basso-profunde of the huge dark brahms. There are turkeys gobbling and peacocks screaming. Tet all seem to blend in harmony, and one feels at home in a moment. There are turtle-doves cooing, and sby carrier-doves, all leandog entries have not yet been made, but will will commence Monday. Among the poultry are 1,000 entries of different varieties of gamefowls, all choice and handsome, varying in value from \$25 each to \$150 per pair. Pretty expen-VALUABLE FOWLS.

MACHINERY HALL

As one enters

There are single light and cark brahma cocks valued by their owners as high as from \$100 to \$200, and in one mstance \$250 is the price asked for a dark brahms rooster, and he is a beauty -extraordinary in size, and every inch a king of his breed. He is called "Waltham," and his sire and dam were imported from England in 1872. His mate hen "Dee," valued at \$150, won the special premium in Boston as a pullet in 1872.

The light and dark brabmas are an Asiatic fowl, very large and hardy, good winter layers, and much valued as a table-bird, and occupy the largest number of coops. Among the schibitors are Mr. Allen, of Canada, with black-reds, cocks, cockerels, bens, and pullets; Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass., comes in with 100 partridge Cochins and light and dark brahmas; Mr. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., exhibits twenty-five light and dark brahmas; Mr. Warren A. Worden, of the same place, exhibits alver-spangled and silver-penciled Hamburgs, a very choice lot; Mr. Todd, of Vermilion, Eric County, O., light and dark brahmas, buff Cochins, and seabright bantams; J. Y. Bicknal, Westmoreland, N. Y., twenty-five Aylesbury and Pekin ducks; Mr. Johnson, Hartland Wis., ferrets and geese; George Butters, Oak Park, peafowls, Houdans, and brahma chickens; Mr. Sperry, Hartford, Conn., white Polands; Mr. Sperry, Hartford, Conn., white Polands; Mr. Sperry, Milwankee, seventy pairs of pigeons; Mr. Seamen, Milwankee, seventy pairs of pigeons; Mr. Seamen, Milwankee, seventy pairs of pigeons; Mr. Seamen, Milwankee, seventy light and dark English brahmas. Ed S. Lamb, Prosident of the Association, exhibits, but not for competition, lifty birds, thirty-nine of which are dark English brahmas and eleven black-red games, all very choice. R. J. Reinhardt, Buffalo, N. Y., has twe The light and dark brabmas are an Asiat brahmas and eleven black-red games, all ver choice. R. J. Reinhardt, Buffalo, N. Y., has two ages of ferrets.
A GLANCE AT THE BIRDS.

Birds were not noticed in their class by the reporter, but taken note of only as he came upon them. There are Dominiques and Plymouth-Books from Connecticut. They are very similar, except that there is a different snade of color in the feathers of the latter. Both are a good laying fowl, large and hardy. Of Houdan fowls there is a very large selection, as choice as ever exhibited. Their peculiarity lies in their feathers and crests, which are black and white, with their muffled throats. To get them to the highest point attainable in breeding is to get these perfect birds.

are a choice bird, and said to good layers. Mr. Philander Williams is the on gentleman who has this variety of fowl on exh bition.

Another beautiful variety exhibited is the black Spanish. The lots on view are really remarkable for their quality. The peculiarity of this bird is its dark coal-black color, white face, and large white comb, which stands up straight on the cock, and drops over to one side on the hen. A very hardy and profitable bird, white ADD REOWN LEGHOUSE.

white and bromase bird, are encountered next. They are about the color of biack-red game, but much larger. Their peculiarity is being non-setters and great layers. The black Hamburgs come in for a show of attention. The lots are all fine. Their beauty lies in their extreme black color, large combs and white ear-lobes. They are remarkable chiefly as being non-setters, good layers, and the best of the six Hamburg varieties, including golden-penciled, golden-spangled, sincluding golden-penciled, mand white, of which large numbers are on exhibition, all very fine. The pets of the bare-yard are next exhibited in the gold and silver-laced tiny Seabright bantams. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

ver-penciled, silver-spangled, and white, of which large numbers are on exhibition, all very fine. The pets of the bsrn-yard are next exhibited in the gold and silver-laced tiny Seabright bantams. They are remarkable for their diminutive size, and beauty. The black-rosecomb bantam is similar in color, shape, and style to black Hamburg. The cocks weigh from 22 to 24 ounces; hens 2 to 22 ounces. Both of these varieties have a large and fine representation.

WHITE COCHINS.

They are an Assatic fowl, a good winter layer, large and hardy, with feathered legs. The Erminets are a very pretty and new variety of bird, beautifully speckled in black and white. But four pairs on exhibition.

Among the game-fowls may be mentioned black-breasted red game, and duck-wing. Both are good fighting varieties, and very choice table birds. The Crested Polands are a very pretty bird with speckled and white and black crests. A great variety are shown. Dr. Enos, of Milwaukee, exhibits white-crested black Poles, black African bantams, and Japan silkies. The latter are a rare and remarkable bird. The feathers are snow-white, bright, and soft as silk, and seem of pure down. The skin is black almost as jet, and the meat white, juicy, and tender. They are a good, large, and choice table-bird. It is a late importation from Japan.

TOMMY GRAYES is not a chicken. He is a \$100 white cat, all by himself in a cage with a canary bird. The bird does not harm the cat. The feline is said to be rather aged, and too old to catch the bird. To say the least, it is a very lazy cat.

In the department of water-fowl are quite a variety of ducks, among them Pekins, Avlesbury, white Muscovya, and black Cayugas. The three former are all white. The difference between the Pekins and Ayleeburys is only in the bills, they being yellow in the lake in New York State, whose name they bear, and where they are domesticated. A pair of silver-pheasants also lend variety to the show. There are some fine bronze-turkeys, weighing from 40 to 60 pounds to the pair. Several ca

aconite pills. The bird had the fever. It is recovering.

During next week twelve carrier pigeons will
be let loose and sent to Philadelphia. The time
of their departure will be made known through
the press. Their arrival in the Quaker City will
be duly announced by telegraph. The test will
be an experimental one, to see how fast these
nirds can travels. Taken altogether, the ponitry

show as opened tast evening is a success, a to the number and quality of its birds are borned, and it will repay a visit.

HORTICULTURE

Special Disputch to The Chie WINONA, Minn. Jan. 20.—In the State Has cuitural Society on Wednesday evoling for ident Truman M. Smith, of St. Paul, dama an address. An interesting and able paper a raspberries was read by J. G. Grims. aspherries was read by J. G. Grimes of h

On Thursday, the following officers were add: President, T. M. Smith, of St. Pani; W. President for the First District, E. H. S. D. of Owatoma; Vice-President for the San District, T. G. Carter, of St. Peter; Vice-ident for the Third District, J. G. Grim Minneapolis; Secretary, Charles Y. Laor, Minneapolis; Treasurer, A. W. Sins, of

oster.
On motion, the President was empowered by point the Executive Committee. He anomathe following: N. Buck, of Winona, Chairw. W. Elliot, of Minneapolis; P. A. Jevell, of L. City; O. F. Brand, of Fairbault; J. S. Hara.

Mr. Jewell presented the subject of crains Mr. Javell presented the subject of calls an able manner. The apple list was revised.

The Society voted to hold a summer in Minneapolis, and took measures for sea a good display of fruit at the Centennal a session closed on Thursday evening.

DAN TILLE, Ill., Jen. 20.—Franklin Abas, merchant at Fairmount, a small station and Toledo, Wabash & Western Bailroad, con-suicid e yesterday by taking laudanum. Ko for the act is given.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Trium.

PECHA, Ill., Jan. 20.—Hannah Ferguna, young married woman, committed saicide the morning by jumping into a cistern. Sichagand temporary abservation of mind led to a commission of the rash act.

GRAIN-HANDLING IN NEW YORK NEW YORK, Jan. 20 .- The grain re

NEW YORK, ann. 20.—The grain receives a the Produce Exchange to-day resolved that a proposed advance in rates for weighing and a-vating grain is inexpedient, and they shous agree not to pay more for that service than a present current rate of one-half cent per bund All Who Own Horses, Especially those whose horses are "off their feed," are was interested in the merits of Gordon's Food for Land Cattle, just being introduced here by W. I. Broaddus, No. 71 Washington street.

Hood's Pathetie "Song of the Shirt" tie" been invented in his time. It is only a ple to "stitch, stitch, stitch " on this machin

SNOW-DULLER-By the Rev. Dr. A. E. Killing, tr. Charles A. Snow and Miss Minnie E. Dalle.

#### DEATHS

COFFET—Jan. 20, at the residence of her same South Singamon-si., Mrs. Johanna Coffey, spile years, relict of Patrick and mother of John R. add J. Coffey, of the Western Catholic, of this city. The remains will be taken to Collingwood, On., as morning for interment. FIELD—Wednesday morning, at the residence his daughtor, Mrs. A. K. Allen, Highland Park, Lan-Field, in his 4th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES The Proudest Woman in Tow s the woman who first tried ELECTRO-SILICON polish her silver teapot. Such a shining, radiest, a zling teapot was never seen before. Electro Silionia natural infusorial product of a Nevada mine. It desu natural infusion produces the median ishing polish in the world on Gold. Silver, and all to surfaces. Sold by House Furnishers. Druggists, Jesus, and Grocoms. Agents, GLLST, McGULLOCH & CO., 24 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By THE MESSRS. LEAVITE

The Messrs. LEAVITT announce that they will all by AUCTION. on the evenings of Wednesday set Thursday, Jan. 25 and 27, at their Art Rooms, if Broadway, New York, the entire collection of Publings, by some of the greatest Old and Modern Muser, and Statuary, belonging to N. D. Morgas, Dy. Brooklyn, N. T.

The Statuary is of the highest in reputation, by the literam Powers: "Washington," "Prosergia," "Faith," and his finest and life-time work, "Parsin Lost," height 6 feet 3 inches.

The whole now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, If Broadway, New York, THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctionests.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST. ESTABLISEED JAN., 1856. TWENTY YEARS AGO BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, as 9:30 o'clock, o' their Salestrooms, 198 Madison-st. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Friday Morning, Jan. 21, at 9:30 o'clock,

Our Regular Weekly Auction Sale. AN IMMENSE LAY OUT! NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, etc.; Dining-read Office, and Library Furniture; a full line Carpet Stoves, Lounges, Sofas, Mattreases, Bedding, 25 Caste Crockery in open lots, Sliver-plated Ware, General Merchandise, etc.

ELISON, POMEBOY & CO., 84 and 86 Randelph. BY G. P. GORE & CO.

On Saturday, Jan. 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

10 crates W. G. Crockery,
100 packages Ghasware,
3,000 pounds Turkish Brunes, in prime order.

AT 10::00 CLOCK,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITUS.
The only Auction House that has a complete sentence of every style, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitas-Furnituse, Parlor and Office Dears, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Dears, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Dears, Show-Cases, Parlor Stoves, Carpets, 400 wood-seat Chairs.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioness.

By S. DINGEE & CO., neers, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the B TO-MOREOW, SATURDAY, at 10 a. ..

A large time of NEW and SECOND-HAND Household and Office Furniture, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

PUBLIC SALE. The upper part of the two-story frame dwelling house, situate and known as No. 29 Eim-st. Chicago will be sold (for default in payment of the great rent) to the highest blidder the last Monday (the Sai in January, 1876, at the south door of Crimmal Courth House, on Michigan-st., between North Ciark and North Dearborn-sta., Chicago.

HOKAN JOHNSON, Landlord.

AUCTION.
One New England Wax Sewing-Machine
Singer Manufacturing Machine (latest im
be sold, with fixtures, at 141 Lakest.; II
II o'clock, Jan. 22, 1876.
D. M. Cl

AUCTION. I will sell at public auction, for cash, on Saturday, and of January, at 11 o'clock, Shalving, Counters, Delbardine, Gas Fixtures, and Express Wagon, at 141 Labeth, Chicago.

D. M. CHAPIN, Assignet. CONFECTIONERY.

VOLUME 29.

INS

DIR

Hon. H. Hon. J.

Hon.



Cash Capital, paid up Cash Surplus over Capital, Installment Notes,

Total, Jan. 1, 1876, Liabilities including losses ad No losses due and unpa

H. Z. OULVER, M. A. HOYNE, D. A. KNOWL FON, Jr., NICHOLAS KRANSZ, H. Z. CULVER, President.

Hon. H. N. HIBBARD, Vice President. R. B. OURBI BUREA

WHEREAS, The American Insuran Minois, has filed in this office a statement laws of this State, showing that it is posses and Dollars (\$200,000), invested as required to the APPAIRS AND CONTRACTOR OF THE APPAIRS AND C VERIFIED SAID STATEMENT; THEREFORE, I, Charles E. Lipping Illinois, do hereby certify that the said transact its appropriate business of Fire laws thereof, until the 31st day of January

In testimony whereof, I hereunto Springfield, this thirteenth day of Jan

[SEAL] FURS. Closing-Out the Largest Stock of LADIES' FINE

IN THE CITY. MARTIN'S, No. 154 State-

PRICES BELOW COST. 

privilege of examination on payment of express charg B. T. MARTIN. 134 STATE-ST. REMOVAL.

REMOVAL H. E. MOLLAN

TAILOR,

No. 83 MADISON-ST CHAMBER No. 8, OPPOSITE MCVICKERY

WINTER RESORTS. NASSAU, N. P., A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT for those destrous of escaping the severity of a learn climate. Temperature never false below 6s Tahrenheti, nor rises above 6d deg., and the varidoes not exceed 5 deg. in 2s hours.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA BOTEL,

utifully situated and well kept. United Sit tish Mail steamers every fer days FROM SAVANKAH, GA. FIGM SAVARGAR, U.S.

Frip only 48 hours and in sight of land nearly the
Bre distance. Blustysted Nashua Guide sent free
application. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 63 Sor
street, New York, or W. F. WHITE, Agent M. C. B.,
67 Clark street, Chicago.

FLORIDA. ST. JAMES HOTEL Jacksonville, Florida. The largest and most comfortable Hotal in Flore
Has accommodations for 300 guests. Is kept in a
slass manner. Open from November to May. Adds.

J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Jacksonville, Florest

Jacksonville, Florest

FLORIDA.

THE WINDSON HOTEL, on St. James Park, Jame STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS Stockholders' Meeting To the stockholders of the Vession Owner's Towns of Ganty, of Unicago, III; You are bershy notified the assetting of the steachholders of said Company will be at the effice of the Company, in the hassmant of No. fronth Wasty-st., in the City of Galeage, in the Stat Ultions, on Saturday, Feb. 38, 1876, et 1 o'clock in Afternoon. The object of such meeting will be to tider and rote upon a preposition to reduce the entropy of the Company to 250,000.

Dated Jan. 18, 1876.

HENNY WITHEOM, JOHN M. LONG, PETER TAY LOUR.

A. A. CARPANTER.

4. G. VAN SCHALOR.

SAFES. S. H. HARRIS

IMPROVED CHICAGO SAFE And VAULT DOORS are the Best.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 25 & 25 E. Rand FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages FRACTIONAL CURRENC

IN EXCHANGE FOR Rills of National Currency

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